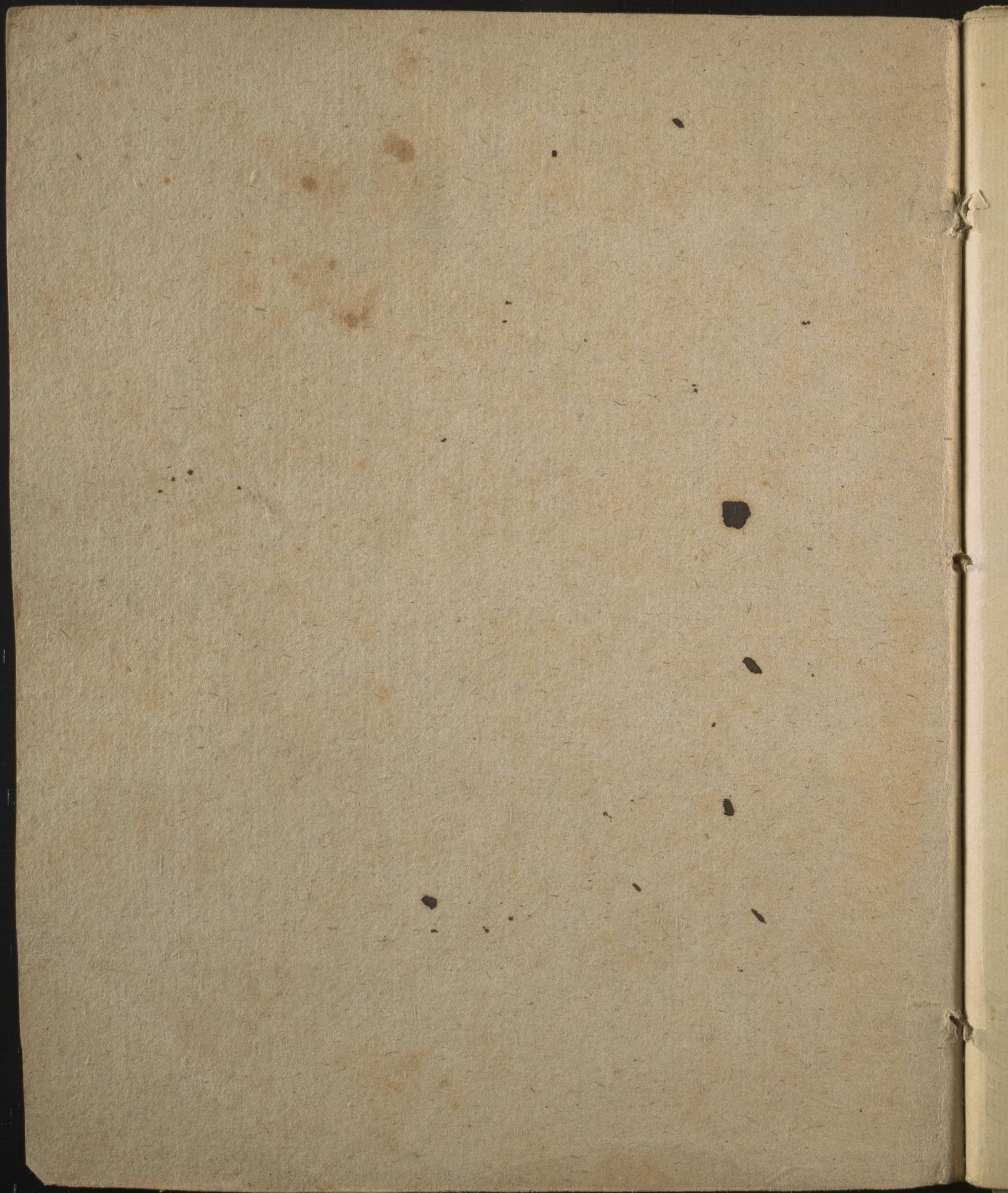


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Of Prognosis in fevers } 104  
critical days.

nummory vera

——— notha

——— typhodes -

Catarrh - or Influenza 142







On the Prognosis in fevers.

This <sup>was</sup> once an important part of the business of a physician — <sup>it</sup> was when the practice of physic was confined to priests which was the case in the early ages of medicine. Since the professions have been separated, — the prognosis has become a less part of the duty of a physician. Much has been written upon the subject of prognosis in fevers. Hippocrates has left nearly a volume <sup>of them.</sup> they have been copied by Celsus, Prosper Alpianus & many others. ~~who~~ I ~~have~~ once translated them in order to fix them more deeply on my memory, ~~and to my~~ time might have been better employed, for the observations of ~~my~~ years have taught me that not one fourth



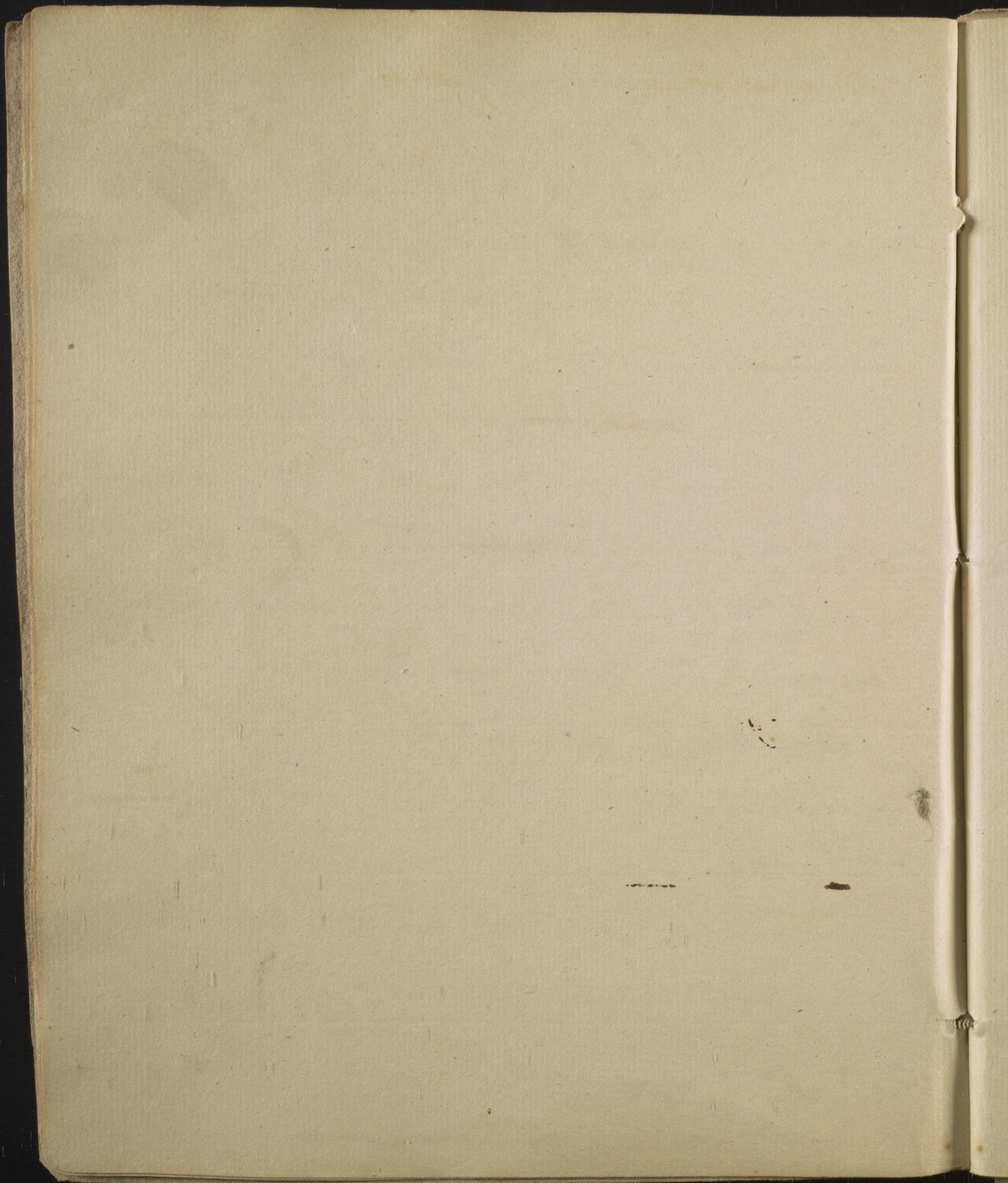
V Here I must remark that there is as much a fashion in opinions both as to facts as principles <sup>in medicine</sup>, as there is in dress, or furniture. - I once heard of a man who had a suit of cloaths that had been four or five times fashionable in the course of his life. The same may be said of many opinions in medicine. They <sup>same</sup> are fashionable <sup>& unfashionable</sup> four or five times in the course of a physician's life. It is now the fashion to disbelieve critical days. - ~~withstands~~ Dr Brown has made war upon them, probably because Dr Fuller has declared himself an advocate for them. I shall deliver ~~some~~ a few thoughts upon the subject, & leave you to believe as much, or as little as you please concerning them.



part of them have any foundation in truth or nature.

The first part of the prognosis of fevers relates to critical days. — Hippocrates laid the foundation for a belief in <sup>critical days</sup> ~~these~~. In the ~~ancient~~ serenity & uniformity of the climate of Greece, ~~and the~~ no doubt favoured an uniformity in diseases. But further — the state of society ~~in~~ in Greece with respect to war & government, imparted a vigor to the human constitution w<sup>ch</sup> <sup>in diseases</sup> favoured the operations of nature, & contributed to make them visible to the eye of a physician. Every man in Greece was a soldier, and before the invention of fire arms, the life of a soldier gave the same vigor to the human body that it ~~does~~ ~~from~~ a present







106

derives from  
~~forfeits its~~ savage ~~state~~ manners. Under  
these circumstances, it is possible ~~that~~ <sup>few</sup>  
may have observed a degree of regularity of  
which in modern times under the pen-  
= like circumstances of variable climates  
& a thousand effeminate & debilitating  
customs we can now form no conception.  
In the simple ages of society, a <sup>single</sup> act of intemperance produces a fever whose symptoms  
& duration may be marked with the ut-  
= most degrees of accuracy. But in the advan-  
= ced stages of society after the body has been  
debilitated by excesses of every kind, ~~the~~ <sup>with</sup>  
similar act of intemperance shall pro-  
= duce  
in ~~a few cases~~ of diseases whose symptoms  
degrees - and duration cannot be  
described, or even discovered. Shall we  
upon this acc't deny the existence of the  
Symptoms & Duration of the fever



✓ Let it be remembered too that Hippocrates seldom  
disturbed the operations of nature by any  
medicines - he was a calm looker on upon  
excretions - Bleeding vomits - purges - Blisters  
& sweats which interrupt the actions of nature  
were remedies to which he ~~was~~ seldom or  
never used in fevers. -

+ The yellow fever <sup>ch</sup> appeared in  
in 1744 according to Dr. Mitchell  
Virginia, evidently observed as it is



produced in the uncorrupted state of the hu-  
man body? - By no means - But further.

If Critical days have been banished from Bri-  
tain - from whence ~~not~~ simplicity, &  
Nature have been banished in ~~our~~ dress -  
diet - & manners, is that any reason why  
they should be banished from America?

- Let us see with our own eyes - & adopt facts  
that are presented to us - whatever systems  
of physics they ~~may~~ lead us to ~~embrace~~ <sup>admission</sup> or  
reject. ~~The~~ In London & Edin: - ~~only~~ <sup>there is a state of</sup> ~~one~~ fever.

The typhus mition - ~~is~~ <sup>In this fever</sup> there is  
often <sup>critical day - frequently</sup> no ~~day~~ <sup>no</sup> crisis - nay - no day of attack.

It begins & ends gradually - But have we  
<sup>fevers in America?</sup> ~~Other~~ <sup>&</sup> ~~fevers~~ <sup>too</sup> - yes - we have - fevers,

depending upon natural causes, and  
appearing in constitutions in which

Nature still holds her empire. <sup>as deliv'd by Dr Cullen</sup> The  
doctrine of critical days is as follows.



V It appears frequently in the yellow  
fever from its first attack, and  
intermissions are often induced in  
this <sup>stage of fever</sup> ~~stage~~ by depleting remedies, and by  
a change of air. [The man who denies  
this fact must ~~be understood~~  
~~as the former case~~  
~~or~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ suppose diseases  
to be cut out like a suit of cloaths, or  
a pair of shoes of a definite & fixed  
shape, and to be equally incapable  
of being changed by constit<sup>n</sup> persons,  
climate, or peculiar mode of treatment.]



1 The intermitting fever, the only original type of fever. The tertian & quartan - the only original intermittents, <sup>it appears even in the pleague itself.</sup>  
 2 All fevers partake of this type - hence they

are said to terminate on the 3<sup>rd</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> days. They preserve the tertian form, till they arrive at the 11<sup>th</sup> when from the <sup>diminution of morbid action</sup> ~~progress of debility~~, they pass on the quartan form - hence the 14<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup>.

days ~~then~~ become critical. After fevers pass the 11<sup>th</sup> ~~tertian appears~~ <sup>This form is connected with greater debility</sup> ~~not possible~~ here it appears chiefly in old people. <sup>than the 3<sup>rd</sup> tian</sup> however plausible this doctrine may

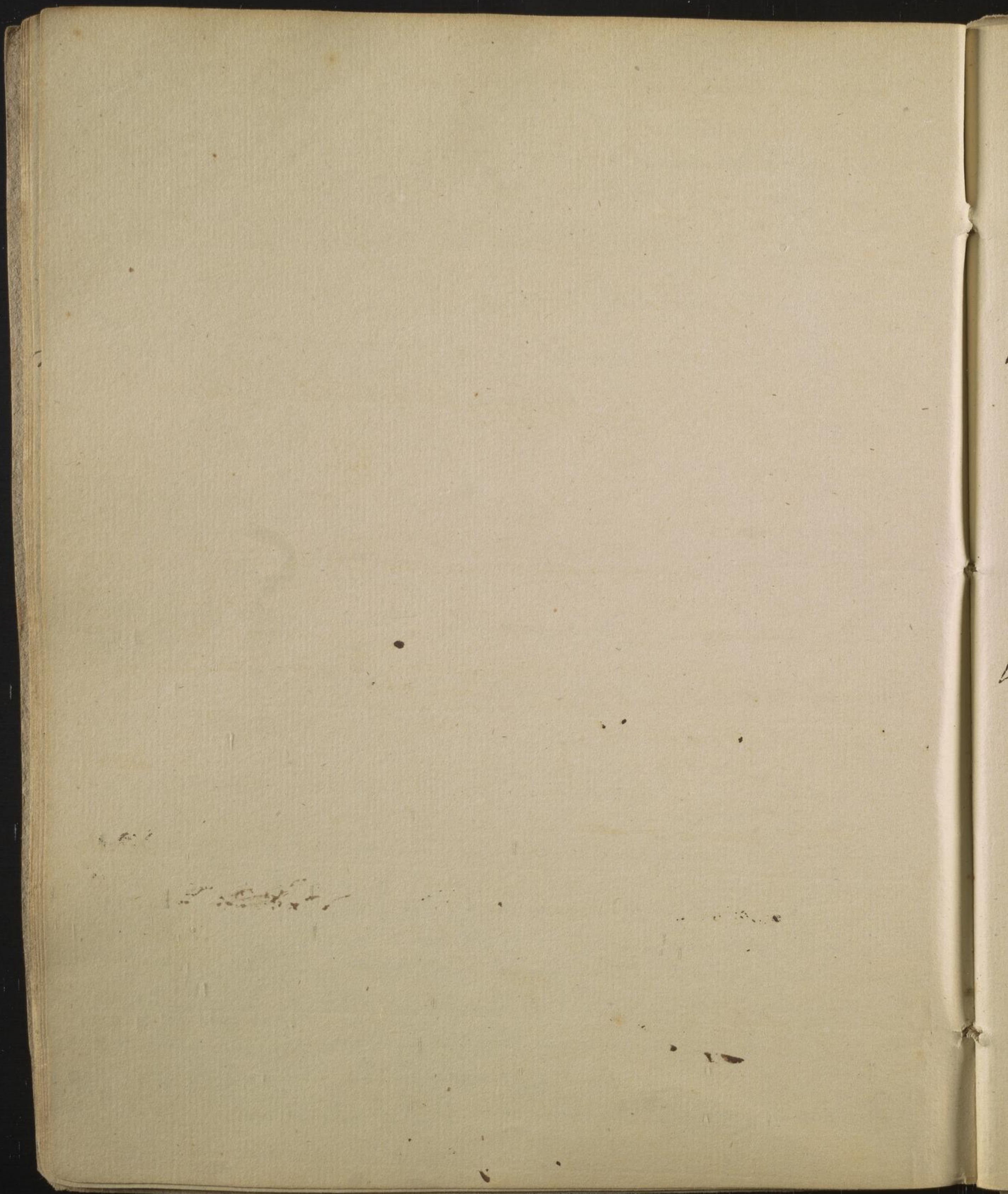
be it has its difficulties. The critical days not the same in all the works of Hippo-  
 - crates. Crises happen on even as well as uneven days in all countries.

I have only observed 5<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> - In many hundred, or thousand <sup>them</sup> fevers - not observed at all. - The present judicious treatment destroys them. (is as follows.

D<sup>r</sup> Sydenham's opinion & The natural <sup>he supposes to be</sup>

Duration of a fever 336 hours. A Quar-  
 = 4 weeks







6 months - a continual fever 12 days,  
which make the same number of hours.

- If <sup>the</sup> cause - constitution - treatment be  
all the same - this might be true But  
impossible. The Doctrine hypothetical  
& arose  
from theory of Concoction.

Dr Balfour has proposed Another. He  
Dr Balfour's opinion - rejects the critical  
days of Hippocrates, and substitutes critical  
periods, <sup>which he assigns to the</sup> ~~3 days before & after the full~~  
<sup>influence</sup> ~~of the moon~~ - <sup>his respectable</sup> ~~character~~  
entitle his opinions to our notice.  
~~in relapses occur~~ <sup>There are</sup> some important facts  
which support it.

1 Influence of the moon on tides - ~~on~~  
vegetation - and agriculture - 3 on the moon  
- that & on meat - disposing it when full <sup>speedy</sup> ~~to~~  
putrefaction. <sup>on Bacon & Biscuits & Corn</sup>  
putrefaction. 5 on maniacal & warm cases, 6  
on the bile - most abundant during the  
full <sup>of the moon</sup> & ~~the~~ These facts being admitted, the

Dr says from 12 years experience &  
Observation in Bengal, he observed all



2  
H Lind says he saw the same pheno.  
in the marsh fens of 1762  
- muna exactly as Dr Balfour relates

them, but ascribes them to the high  
tides produced by the moon, increasing  
the filth on the shore from which the  
morbid miasmata were derived. p. 46

[This fens always preserved the tertian  
type.] But this explanation of  
the fact has been refuted by many  
subsequent  
Observations - for it occurs equally  
in the inland country several  
hundred miles from the shores of  
the sea & rivers.



the fever of <sup>3 days</sup> country to attack ~~during~~  
 days before or after the full or change of  
 the moon. & Pelopides he says occurs chiefly  
 within those days. He says he governed  
 his practice by these principles, ~~that~~  
 1 for curing fevers. If they happened in the  
 beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> days - more powerful  
 remedies necessary - If towards the end  
 - waited for the interval. But then more  
 certain - Or if ~~in~~ by any accident in  
 the interval - the Barls ~~he~~ should be  
 applied before the 6 days <sup>during which time</sup> ~~when~~ the fever  
 becomes more obstinate from the influence  
 of the moon. 2 The guarded letter ag.  
 relapses - & 3<sup>d</sup> He gained reputation by his  
 predictions. He thinks the day of the  
full & change rather the worst.

He says the same influence all  
 over the northern hemisphere where



✓ Bruce says Intermittents & Epilepsy re-  
- turned the 3<sup>d</sup> day after the conjunction

✓ I am the more disposed to  
admit them from having lately  
heard from Dr Richard, that fevers  
are under the same lunar influence  
in South America several hundred  
miles from the seashore. The planters  
expect their fevers to return on  
those days, and guard accordingly  
against the effects of the full moon

as there. — The same ~~doctors~~ observations  
Change of the moon are taken notice of by  
~~were made~~ by Diemerbroeck above 100

years in the plague. He says more sickness  
died at those periods than any other. I  
observed it in Yellow fever in 1797. &c



tides are known.

He applies his principles extensively  
even to Invention for the small pox.  
He was a man of genius & Candor - and  
his Opinions well worth our Attention.

Upon these opinions I shall make  
two  
~~one~~ general remarks.

1 That where there has been a universal  
consent among all mankind in favor of  
any one opinion - ~~There~~ there is some founda-  
-tion for it in Nature.

2 That there is no error that is not a  
shadow of a truth. - All Errors of all kinds  
are like counterfits in money. They  
prove an original coin.

The Universal Consent of all nations  
learned & unlearned -  
& ages, in favor of ~~certain days~~ and of  
the influence of the moon in diseases,  
& of ~~days~~ critical days or periods



Moseley says fevers in Jamaica increased at these periods, & Dr Gillespie in the 6<sup>th</sup> Vol of Med. Journ. says sores grew worse, & sloughed at these periods in the West Indies.

critical days  
I observed ~~them~~ distinctly in the yellow fever in Virginia in the year 1741, ~~by Dr~~ and all practitioners

the  
in Philad<sup>a</sup> agree that ~~on~~ late Epi:  
of 1793 & 1797, 1798 & 99  
- Dennis observed under all methods of treatment, a tendency to terminate

on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> - Days - nor should we reject critical Days because fevers <sup>even</sup> terminate on ~~odd~~ Days, - for the crisis (according to Dr Jackson) often happens on the ~~usual~~ <sup>as a</sup> critical day, when death or <sup>a perceptible</sup> recovery do not happen till the next day - In the former case the time of dying is only protracted, & in the latter, the recovery is imperceptible from mere debility.

Out of 60 continual fevers Dr Jackson tells us ~~that~~ in his account of the



afford a strong presumption of some truth  
 being ~~unrelated~~ connected with the error on  
 that subject. - what it is - remains yet  
 to be explored. I recommend the subject to  
 your ~~personal~~ <sup>for further investigation</sup> Dr. Mitchell &  
~~Dr. Babington~~ what

The uses to be made of, we know &  
 believe. In ~~fact~~ <sup>all the</sup> compounds, and  
 varieties of Intermittents - is in the  
 bilious remittents of this country - give  
 the bark & on days not tertian or quar-  
 -tan in preference to others, where no  
 intermission appears, - also cordials or  
 tonics; - and evacuations on the tertian  
 days when most excess of excitement or  
 action.

① I shall now proceed to Prognosis  
 from symptoms - chiefly from  
 my own Observations. Take notice diff in  
 different years in all cases. If yellow fever, hoarse rattle  
 bleeding at the gums. 1. good in 1798 bad in 1793. 2. bad in 1798  
 good in 1793. 2 in children & adults. Eyes ~~red~~ & black vomit.







## Pulse

A volumes have been written on this subject.  
 - we read of the undulatory - oscillatory -  
 vermicular pulse - and we read <sup>the</sup> astonishing  
 comments of the predictions of Solano from a  
 knowledge of the diff. states of the pulse in acute  
 Diseases. Dr. Fuller's opinion of them. The more  
 I have attended to it the less I am disposed to  
 depend upon it. It deceives in old people.  
 It deceives in children - It deceives in patients  
 just before death. The full <sup>the weak</sup> - the hard - the slow <sup>the soft</sup>  
 & the interm. pulse all fallacious as to  
 the issue of Diseases. - Mr. Anis; & my own  
 case. - The only truths. 1. A pulse above  
 180 generally fatal. 2. A quick pulse - the  
 last stage of Hydrocephalus. -  
 full & even hard - always alarming,  
 - indicates the near approach of debility  
 and death. A pulse between 60 & 70 in a fever  
 lead, except in old people in whom it falls to 42. 30. 26. <sup>& below it</sup>  
 Its principal use to distinguish



from 108 to 120. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> from 90 to 108  
~~From~~ the 3<sup>rd</sup> from 80 to 108. The same during  
the 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> years. In the 7<sup>th</sup> year 72 - at &  
after 12 the same as an adult which is  
from 60 to 80. - It is however more easily  
quiesced than the pulse in adults from  
stimuli. A full meal quiesces the pulse  
12 strokes in a minute. The pulse of child:<sup>a</sup>  
lost felt when they are asleep. - Now 15 - on  
20 strokes <sup>up</sup> below any of the highest numbers  
mentioned in the different ages indicates  
the brain to be affected.

. What makes critical days more  
probable is - they occur in the foetus of  
horses, This has been observed by Lamie.  
The crisis was generally on the 7<sup>th</sup> day.



08  
ing  
e  
Diseases of tone & debility - or the different  
existing, not future,  
stages of the same disease - as depending on  
excess, or defect of action. - a scale much wanted  
here.

### Positions of the body -

Best on the sides - alike easy on both -  
- Back alarming - still more if legs &  
thighs are raised - worse of all - if the body  
slips down in the bed. -

### Voice

A sharp - or quick tone - alarming - if not  
natural. - <sup>Paraphonia</sup> Aphonia with hoarseness - bad -  
Drauling - favourable - often continues  
after a recovery. - Mr Gallbreath's son recovered  
in aphonia. Dr. Kefer & Wm Davis paraphonia.

### Senses

1 Eyes half closed unless a lax attend - one  
eye larger than the other - a small pupil -  
whites - red - continual motion - or  
winking - without brightness - in whom  
- <sup>avoiding light - false vision - catching at</sup> - many tears - <sup>inistings</sup> - defect of winking,  
- <sup>motes</sup> - Glare in consequence of it - all bad.



+ seeing a Rainbow Dissembrach says is  
always fatal. Double vision - alarming,  
is owing to paralysis of the muscles of  
one of the eyes <sup>ch</sup> prevents the direction  
of the two eyes to the same object.

✓ I saw this lymphoma in the yellow  
fever and in death - perhaps after  
a crisis from mere debility. -

~~A recumbent of an extension of~~  
Mrs Kasper's case. An opening of the nose  
favorable. and an expansion of the force of  
smelling.

+ It was remarkable that in the  
yellow fever many people did not lose  
of relish for tobacco. -



generally 115  
Blindness fatal - voluntary tears favourable.

2 Deafness firmities Nervium - bad - Deafness  
= very doubtful - good & bad - Dr Lind thinks  
rather favourable - also Thuyam. An ex-  
tension of this sense favourable. <sup>restoration</sup>  
of hearing in persons long deaf. Mrs Fisher 2 hours before death.  
3 Feeling - Insensibility to cold, <sup>to the touch</sup> - blisters  
&c bad. - but a sudden soreness of the limbs or  
body <sup>at</sup> favourable - Mrs Pickley's case. ✓  
4 Indistinct Speech bad - trembling tongue  
portends Delirium - worse if attended with  
a redness of the nose. Sensibility to cold in in-  
flamed <sup>good</sup> ~~flame~~ <sup>After great desires for it.</sup> ~~tongue~~ <sup>tongue</sup>.

The darker & dryer the more danger. Distin-  
guish dryness from sleeping with mouth open,  
from y: which is occasioned by the disease. A tumor  
of the tongue, <sup>worse if with redness of the nose.</sup> bad - - a ~~loss of~~ <sup>return of</sup> taste  
favourable, especially for antiseptics.  
Articles as Coffee & Tobacco good. - The  
inflammation begins from the ~~sides~~ edges &  
lips upon a recovery. Dark color continues  
four or five <sup>days</sup> after a crisis. - It is said



not only  
✓ This occurs in fevers ~~and~~ but in many  
Other diseases. It continued in one case 10  
months after the small ~~pox~~. —



that a smearing on the middle line of the tongue denotes a unipier - also on the tip and but in a less degree. -

### Teeth

a viscid humor cleaving to them - also a dryness of them bad - gnawing of them denotes Delirium.

### Lips & Jaw

a hanging of the former & falling down of the latter bad. a yawning is favourable. <sup>also sneezing</sup> the sneezing more so. Loathroat - in the close of

long a fever bad - <sup>creatus</sup> good.

### Extremities.

numors - Startings called subultus ten-

-Dinnum - bad - coldness on the wrists D?

- It is said coldness in hands & feet fatal. -

Coldness to the knees & elbows - bad - One

case of a recovery with it. Immobility Ab?

the crisis is favourable. ✓

A Chilly fit - on the advanced days of

a slow fever favourable. -



7 a description of Urine a bad sign  
in the yellow fever and in ~~the~~ high  
degree of inflam<sup>d</sup> action of all fevers.

v black, & slimy bad. —



## Excretions -

Shows debility &amp; Stricture

1 Urine - pale - dark coloured bad - bloody worse - Cloud good - Sediment better little difference in Sediments - An hundred Circumstances influence quality & quantity of Urine. No sign of crisis in Rheumatism. + Mr Puler's fact. D Kittenbous's. Crisis often without Sediment.

2 Hypocritas ~~long~~ Derives many of his prognostics from the Stools. - Smell - Consistency - Color - no smell - liquidity - Depar- - ture from natural color unfavorable.

Hence the phrase "bile Olerata & bile colopata" - ~~one~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ green excrep of bile, - ~~white~~ ~~defect~~ - ~~excrep~~ <sup>the</sup> <sup>putrid</sup> ~~in~~ ~~al~~ ~~cal~~ ~~at~~ ~~er~~ ~~ic~~ ~~ten~~ ~~dency~~ - white defect of bile - Smell in dysentery & bilious fever - ter long Absence - favorable - a natural stool.

Once a day - critical - a command of the Spiritus - discovered in flatulency - Involuntary Stools, & quick Discharge after inclination bad. - ~~There~~ ~~are~~ ~~no~~ ~~worms~~



Excretions from the stomach.

Dark Col: bad - coffee col? & black d:



in the stools about the crisis - favourable.  
 There a cautious ag<sup>d</sup> patients rising in low  
 fever to a chair - often brings on syncope  
 & death. V

### Sweats

3 Partially profuse heat - the least should be  
 checked - Formerly looked for as a crisis of  
 all fevers - is <sup>never seen in yellow fever</sup> accidental & only useful  
 after 5 or 7<sup>th</sup> day.  
 when they continue 24 hours in cont.  
 heat on critical days -  
 fever - a putrid taste ~~and~~ of the sweats  
 bad - cadaverous smell ~~is~~ ditto. a milder  
 favourable. ~~is~~ <sup>milder</sup> good -  
Abscipes

4 more frequent in Hippocrates' time  
 when no V.S. was used - many of his  
 prognostics founded on them. In the groin  
 & throat in putrid fever <sup>sometimes</sup> salutary. -  
 Sores in other parts - even part<sup>l</sup> mortification  
 if early, but bad in the close of a long  
 often favourable & old sores generally  
 favourable.  
 Dry up in fevers - also in pus - and even



✓ also a return of any old disorder.

✓ There is sometimes extraordinary in the occurrence of this symptom in the lowest state of debility, but I have heard of many instances of it about the crisis of fever. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> volume of Haller's Bibliotheca Medica & Chirurgica there is a case related <sup>of a man</sup> in whom a priapism continued two hours after death, and Mohamed it is said confirmed the doctrine he taught respecting the venereal pleasures which awaited his followers by expiring with this part of his body <sup>erect, &</sup> pointed towards heaven. I can easily conceive both facts to be true, for I shall say presently, that the same symptoms often attend the termination of a fever in life & death. —



Gonorrhea. When they break out again far more  
 = subtle. 13 blisters I had healed - turning red - be-  
 = coming painful - or numbing - very good.

Prurigo - a <sup>Legn.</sup> good - fast in the  
 prison ship. ~~on the~~ N

### Hæmorrhages

Less common since the general close of U.S.  
 - and in the close of all fevers - <sup>less dangerous</sup> ~~most~~ from  
 the kidneys & anus <sup>than lungs or nose</sup> - not so bad in the be-  
 = ginning of fevers - common in the begin-  
 = ning of influenza. -

Scarcity - good. -

### Countenance

The Hippocratic face - what is it? It  
 is "Sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen temples -  
 " cold contracted ears - lobes inverted - skin  
 " of the forehead hard - stretched & dry - whole  
 " face pale - black - livid - or a lead color."

- Resembling anæsthesia. - bad.  
 sullen look <sup>& from the</sup> is natural color. bad.







State of the mind

Silent delirium worst - <sup>th</sup> w. laughter - better  
 than agitation - firmness of mind favourable.  
 Good temper good in the beginning - irritable -  
 - ill good in the close - shows feeling to be  
 restored - asking for things contrary to habits  
 bad. - wit, or humor favourable. +

breathing -

Alternately quick & slow bad - cold breath  
 bad - a hollow sound <sup>what owing to?</sup> in the breast, or a  
 pitious moan bad - Rattles ~~are~~ fatal.  
~~cold breath bad.~~ Swallowing.

Noise in swallowing bad - also only one  
 or two Swallows at a time bad -  
Swallowing - favorable.  
Swallowing.

In the night or morning good - especially  
 when refreshing - & a moist skin - gen-  
 -erally precedes or accompanies crisis.

Appetite

Return of it - good - especially for artificial



+ Especially of Snuff. Ad: Herr's case also Col:  
Davis for his daughter's mania. —

And no wonder — for such is the debili-  
ty left in the system when all convulsive  
& irregular action is over that many patients  
like Gen<sup>l</sup> Wolfe expire in the arms of  
Victory. You may remember that  
I mentioned debility as one of the  
3 causes of death in a fever. The fact  
is taken notice of by Dr Jackson. I have  
seen it a hundred times. It should teach  
us to double our diligence in the use of  
stimuli about the time of the crisis of  
fevers —



Articles of it as Coffee & high seasoned food.  
 when for unusual food - seldom favourable.  
 when procured - seldom ~~to be~~ eaten - only  
 tasted. - The return of an old habit, or  
 an old chronic pain or disease good.

The return of Sleep & appetite the most  
 & certain

favourable signs of returning health.  
 & that has been said on this subject

After all - ~~no less signs to that has~~  
 there is a good deal certain of uncertainty in it.  
~~mentioned~~ & I have seen patients

recover with <sup>nearly</sup> all the <sup>bad</sup> ~~good~~, & die with  
 all the good, - ~~Symptoms~~ <sup>which have been mentioned.</sup> False vision - coldness of the  
 extremities & of the ~~limbs~~ - <sup>cadaverous smell.</sup> This was Hippo-

cratic fever has deceived me. Comes over

after a purging - <sup>I have seen</sup> Not only low pulse, but

Absent pulse 36 hours & yet a recovery. A

case of typhus on the 20<sup>th</sup> day in which

the patient could neither see - hear -

nor swallow - recovered by Glysters of

Madira wine ʒvi - Ciper ʒss & ʒi go

every two hours. - Let us learn from

these facts two things. - 1 not to prognos.



• To promise cures, and to predict the  
• issue of acute diseases whether in life  
or death, are equally marks of quackery.  
There is  
no fever without danger, & no danger  
in a fever, so great, as not to end in a  
recovery. I always avoid, & shun inquiries.  
But if forced to give an answer it is al-  
ways. — "I have seen persons recover who  
were as ~~bad~~ worse, & I have seen persons  
die who did not appear to be half so bad."

+ I shall conclude our lectures on fevers  
by remarking 1 That there is often a  
great increase of fat after a fever. ~~from~~  
a case of <sup>who was naturally corpulent</sup> a lady in this city who had  
been confined 6 weeks with a low  
nervous fever & who came down stairs  
better than <sup>the</sup> was before her confinement to



-ticate in acute Diseases. except we wish  
to gain a character for sagacity or skill by  
~~declaring~~ predicting Death in all cases. & 2<sup>d</sup>  
never to give a patient over in a fever.

I have often lamented the want of  
precise terms to designate the <sup>different</sup> degrees of indis-  
-position & danger. <sup>also</sup> Different terms to express  
the same degree in different Countries. E.g.  
"Unwell" & ~~poorly~~ <sup>is</sup> common words to  
express slight indisposition in Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>.  
- "poorly" - or "mighty poorly" in Maryland  
& Virginia - "scurvy" in New Engl<sup>d</sup>. and  
"travelling" in Scotland. The same difference &  
ambiguity in the use of ~~many~~ other terms  
to denote higher degrees of indisposition. For  
this reason I have long wished for a  
scale <sup>2</sup> I should express these degrees with  
the same certainty & precision as the

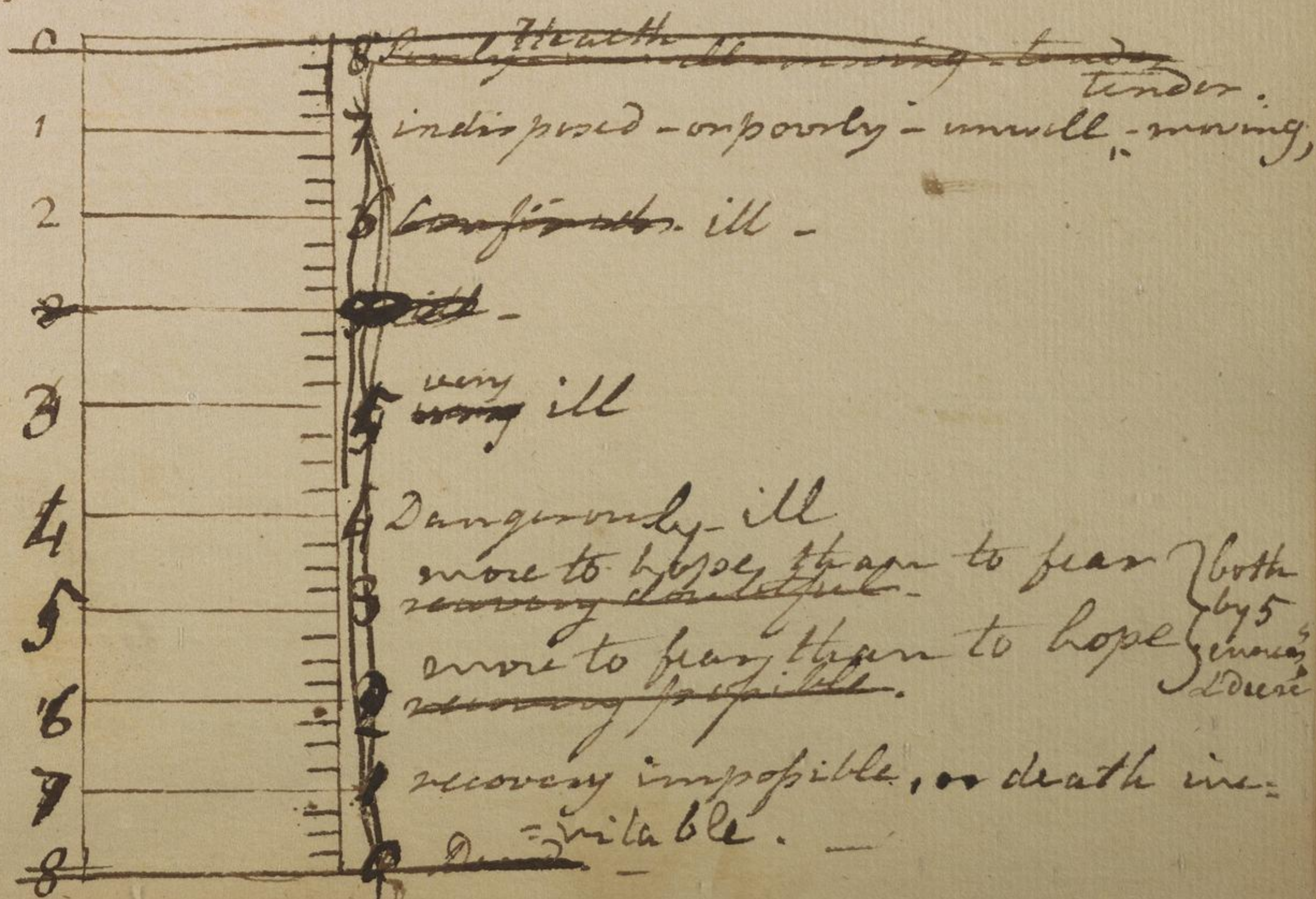


her sick room. 2 Persons after fevers often  
acquire a fresh stock of health, & get rid <sup>sometimes</sup>  
of old chronic diseases. This is a curious  
fact in the Animal Economy, and I beg  
it may be remembered, for it is of ex-  
tensive application. It depends upon  
stimuli of aliment <sup>or acting</sup> - exercise upon the  
the action of Stimuli, but, fresh on the  
accumulated excitability which I before  
observed to succeed the crisis of a fever, <sup>or</sup> ~~con-~~ strength than  
- taking it into more excitement was  
was before natural to the system. <sup>I shall</sup> ~~then~~ <sup>for</sup>  
hereafter mention so many facts of the  
same kind as to establish from them  
a new ~~law~~ or a general law in the  
system. Incontinentia of Urine of 18 years  
standing was suspended by a fever - see fact by  
Dr Jenner in 2<sup>nd</sup> vol: of Epidemic book. Affection  
of an old head Ach by bilious fever. 3 The  
body is elongated, or grows long after a fever. This  
is obvious in intermittents, & Hydroceph: interm.



degrees of heat & cold are marked on the scale of the thermometer. — This scale shall express danger only — & not pain. E.g. a man may be very ill with a Rheumatism or Gravel — but in point of danger, his complaint will point at a very low degree of indisposition.

— To remedy this defect of precision, I have suggested the following ~~method to compose a~~ scale. It consists of ~~10~~ degrees. Between each degree 2 fractions.





✓ We come now to local inflamm<sup>ns</sup> as they are called. They are 5. 1 <sup>Diaphragm</sup> membranes - as pleura peri-  
- toneum - pericardium - capsular ligament of joints &  
2 mucous membranes as nose - fauces - Larynx -  
3 muscular fibre, as Rheumatism & Gout.  
4 Cellular membrane - as Phlegmon - &  
5 Skin as Erysipelas - They all depend on general causes - and are changed into each other. -

✓ Hence the reason why most common &  
most severe in Southern states <sup>ie Barbadoes,</sup> & in Minnesota.  
Robust people it is true have it, but only  
after great exertions - & not near so often as  
weakly people, with irritable or excitable  
Arterial systems. - Willing describes  
epidemics & times epidemic in all  
Seasons - when the  $\bar{t}$  was never lower than  
76° generally after rain & cool days.

+ The pain in the side shows the  
whole system to be affected - for it most  
frequently arises from an Affection of  
the intercostal muscles - hence the increase  
of the pain - in inspiration - -



# Pneumonia

The ~~farther~~ further, we advance, the more <sup>diseases</sup> I am satisfied that ~~all~~ all depend upon a predisposing debility.

This debility occurs ~~as~~ with in Contag-  
-ious malar in all inflam<sup>d</sup>: fevers, &  
especially in Pneumonia. hence we find this  
disorder most frequent in weak habits, and after debilit<sup>d</sup>  
diseases. <sup>by inducing</sup> The causes which induce it ~~indirectly~~  
<sup>indirect debility</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>great</sup> labor - great exercise ~~to the degree~~  
of fatigue ~~and~~ excess in eating & drinking -  
with <sup>cause w<sup>h</sup> is directly</sup> these a debilitating  
~~the cause which~~ ~~and~~ ~~causes~~ generally  
superates viz: Cold. The pain we feel from  
breathing very cold air is from its debilit<sup>d</sup> action on the lungs  
these causes produce their effects chief<sup>y</sup>

primarily upon the external surface of  
the body. - ~~Thus~~ I call every part external  
<sup>ch</sup> is exposed to the action of the external  
air. - ~~the~~ of course I include the lungs  
& throat. - +

The body being previously debilitated



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✓ I proved this formerly. 1 From Pneumonias  
occurring only in the Spring, or in a warm  
spell of weather in winter. 2 From their  
being <sup>scarcely</sup> known in Sweden & Russia, & in  
this Country in a uniformly cold winter.

✓ This is ~~proved~~ by the difficulty & ~~dis~~ pain  
with which we breathe in the open air on  
a cold day.

3 From their making their first Attack  
in a warm room - a warm bed - or  
after the body had been heated by  
violent exercise while it was exposed to  
<sup>fold</sup> the air. From these facts we may learn  
to correct a common, but erroneous  
phrase viz: catching cold. When we  
contract an ~~fever~~ inflammation <sup>in this way</sup>, it would  
be more proper ~~for the most part~~  
to say we <sup>on many acc<sup>ts</sup></sup> catch a heat.



29: by Cold bro't on <sup>125</sup> by some exciting cause,  
a disease is ~~excited~~ by ~~one of two causes~~.

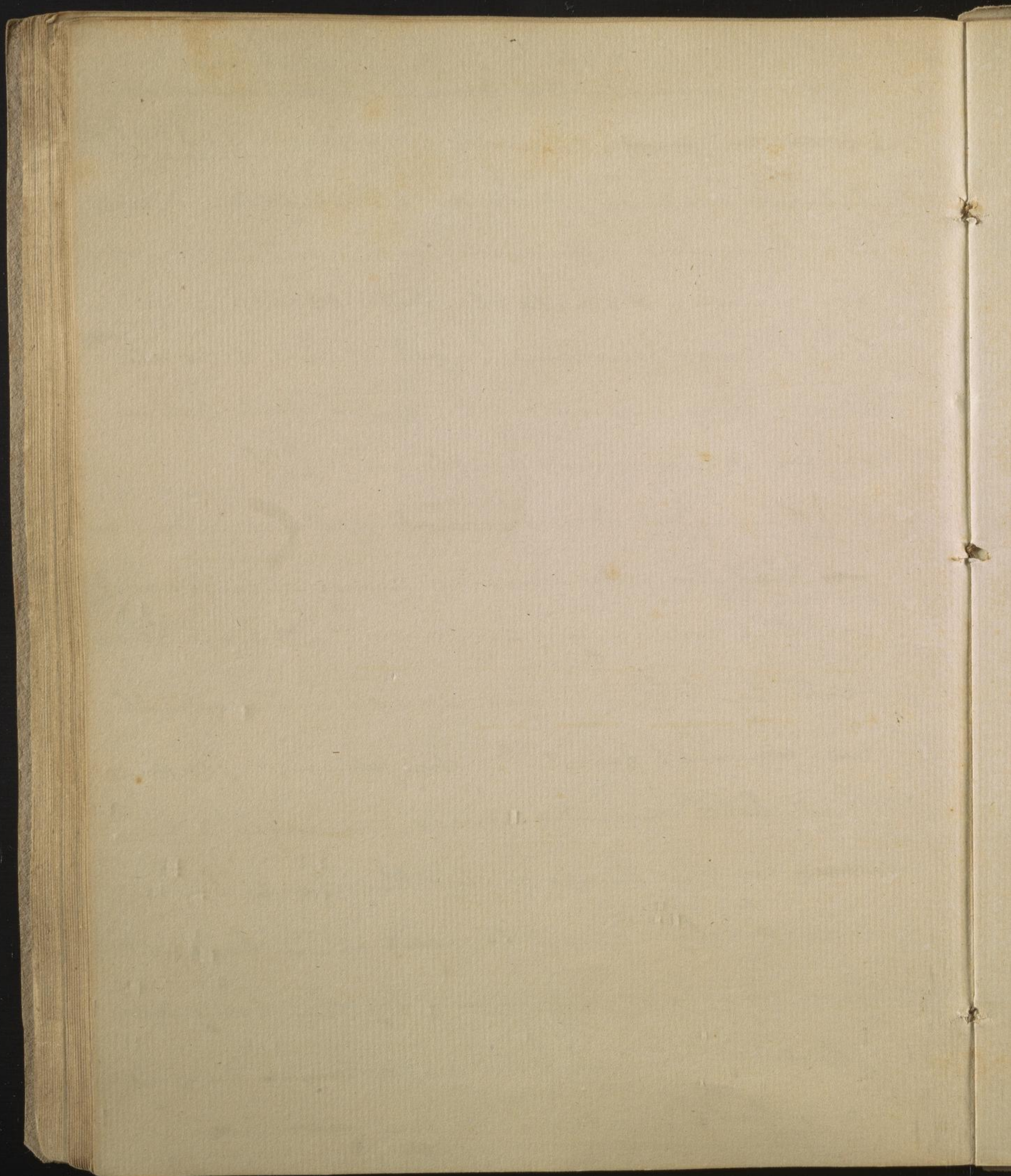
n

~~1 That, or 2 Cold~~ The most common is Heat.

Cold <sup>ch</sup> induces direct debility  
Debility always produces excitability. Heat  
is a Stimulus - and when applied to the body  
in a weak & excitable state produces Action.  
The lungs partake most of this debility -  
hence they are soonest excited into Action,  
or in other words <sup>into</sup> inflammation: - V

[Thus far <sup>theory</sup> our ~~business~~ is plain - But is  
~~not~~ heat the only exciting cause of inflam<sup>n</sup>?  
on the contrary - do we not often see it ex-  
cited by Cold -? yes we do. - How shall  
we account for it? as follows. I premise  
that Cold never produces increased Action  
~~except~~ in the lungs unless they have been  
previously exposed to heat. The lungs  
then are first debilitated by the long ap-  
plication of cold to them perhaps during  
a whole winter - a few ~~soon~~ warm







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days occur in ~~the~~ <sup>the Spring</sup>. The excitability of the  
lungs is increased by the heat of these days - but  
their debility continues the same. a cold day  
succeeds to these warm days - but the coldness  
of this day is relative only. To the debilitated &  
highly excited lungs it is warm, and by  
its stimulus produces increased action, or  
inflammation. - To illustrate my meaning  
let me suppose a body ~~for~~ apparently frozen  
to death brought into this room. what remedies  
shall we use to revive it? - why cold water,  
~~or application of snow, or ice~~ - how cold as  
this <sup>water</sup> ~~body~~ <sup>is</sup>, ~~they~~ <sup>it is</sup> warmer than the  
apparently dead body before us, - and altho'  
~~they~~ <sup>it</sup> would be debilitating to ~~our~~ our bodies  
whose temperature is so much above the  
temperature of the cold water - ~~ice or~~  
~~snow~~, yet to the frozen body before us whose  
temperature is below them ~~they~~ <sup>it is</sup> warm,  
and of course gently stimulating. -



Appearance of the  
It is remarkable that the symptoms  
of Pneumony are much influenced by  
V.S. — The early use of this remedy in  
some cases prevents them altogether — while  
in other cases it produces them by relaxing  
the vessels of the lungs & thereby favouring  
those effusions which produce pain & p  
cough — It is from the effects of V.S. in  
the former cases, that I formed the  
opinion, I formerly delivered that  
there is a pure idiopathic inflamm:  
Gives without topical Affection. —



I hope gent. we are now out of the wilderness. If the solution of the cause of inflammation<sup>is</sup> is satisfactory - we have passed the pons asinorum, and our theory will stand every difficulty that it will <sup>meet</sup> with hereafter. -

From what has been said - it follows that Pneumony is a disease of the whole System - and that the lungs are affected in a secondary manner only, & that too in consequence of their being the weakest part of the widely extended surface of the body.

That this is really the case, I infer from the symptoms of it - not appearing for several hours, & sometimes days after the inflammation<sup>is</sup> formed, & the patient is confined to his bed. -

great pains were taken to prove formerly a difference between Pleurisy & peripneumony. Now one disease - from one cause - and ~~it~~ has one seat - & requires the same remedies. -



v of the system



They are now included in the generic name  
 of *Pneumonia*. - <sup>which</sup> Dr Cullen defines "as pain  
 "in any part of the breast - difficult re-  
 -piration - Cough - & fever". - Dr Cullen makes  
 two species. viz: *Peripneumony* & *pleurisy*. -

*Unnecessary* - I shall <sup>first</sup> ~~only~~ mention the variety  
 in the symptoms - <sup>in all</sup> ~~and then~~ the cases <sup>of Pneumony</sup> ~~in all~~  
~~cases~~ and then divide them into 3 species, or states

1 The pain when in the breast is Obtuse -  
 in the sides acute. The breast includes  
 shoulder - & extends to the lowest part of diaphragm.

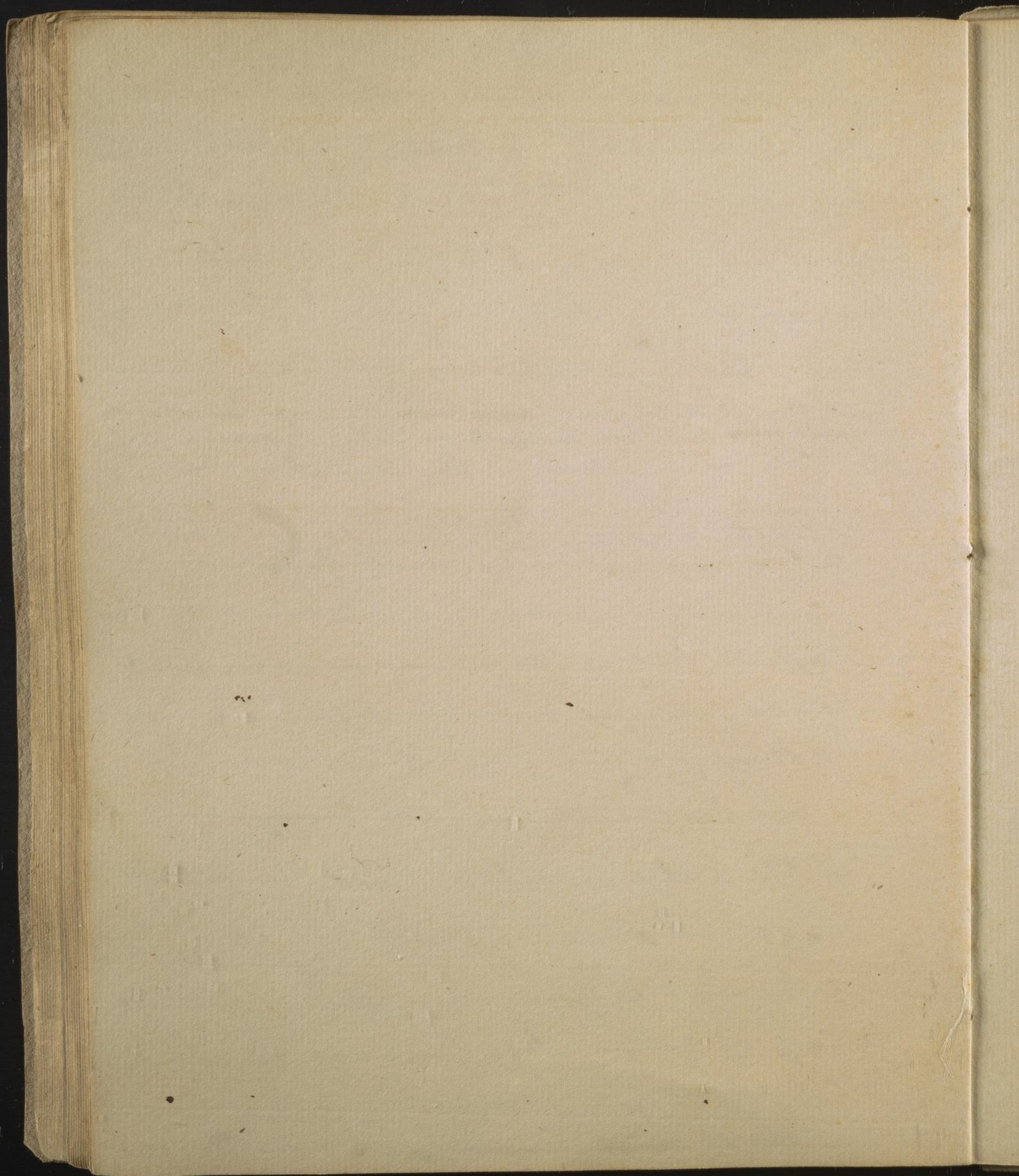
2 The respiration is most difficult in  
 inspiration - patient cannot lie - on the  
 affected side - sometimes as he cannot  
 move himself in bed, or if seized in a  
 sitting posture cannot lie down. -

3 The Cough is <sup>dry</sup> humid - or bloody.

4 The pulse - is full & hard - or full &  
 soft - or small & soft. -

5 The fever is generally attended with ex-  
 -cess of action - but there are <sup>of pneumony</sup> cases in  
 which there is a defect, and even symp-  
 -toms of ~~great~~ <sup>great</sup> ~~mined~~ great debility or







typhus mitior. -

In treating of the cure of  
~~The pneumoniae~~ pneumoniae,  
 I am obliged to divide it into 1 Pneumonia  
 vera. 2 pneumonia notha. & 3 pneumonia  
 typhoides - or - attended with typhus mitior. -

1 Pneumonia vera - Symptoms - "Obtuse  
 pain in the breast - or acute in the side.  
 - difficult respiration - <sup>quick</sup> hard pulse - and  
 great heat - and <sup>painful cough</sup> faint ~~and~~ <sup>or</sup> with  
 pleurisy - moist - or bloody expectation"

The Remedies are - all those which were  
 formerly mentioned for inflam<sup>d</sup> fevers  
 in the degree formerly mentioned.  
 except Cold. I shall briefly repeat them.

1 Copious Bleeding. I once drew 140 ounces  
 & once 104, in 4 days in Col Warley.  
 in all from one patient in five days;  
 I have frequently bled 6 and 7 - and twice  
 12. 14 times in the ordinary duration of  
 the disease & always with success. Dr  
 Cullen prefers it on the affected side. It  
 may be used on the 5<sup>th</sup> or even 7<sup>th</sup> or



+ Among other advantages of copious  
bleeding - it ~~for~~ terminates the disease  
without cough or expectoration, and  
effectually prevents the foundation being  
laid for pulmonary consumption. -



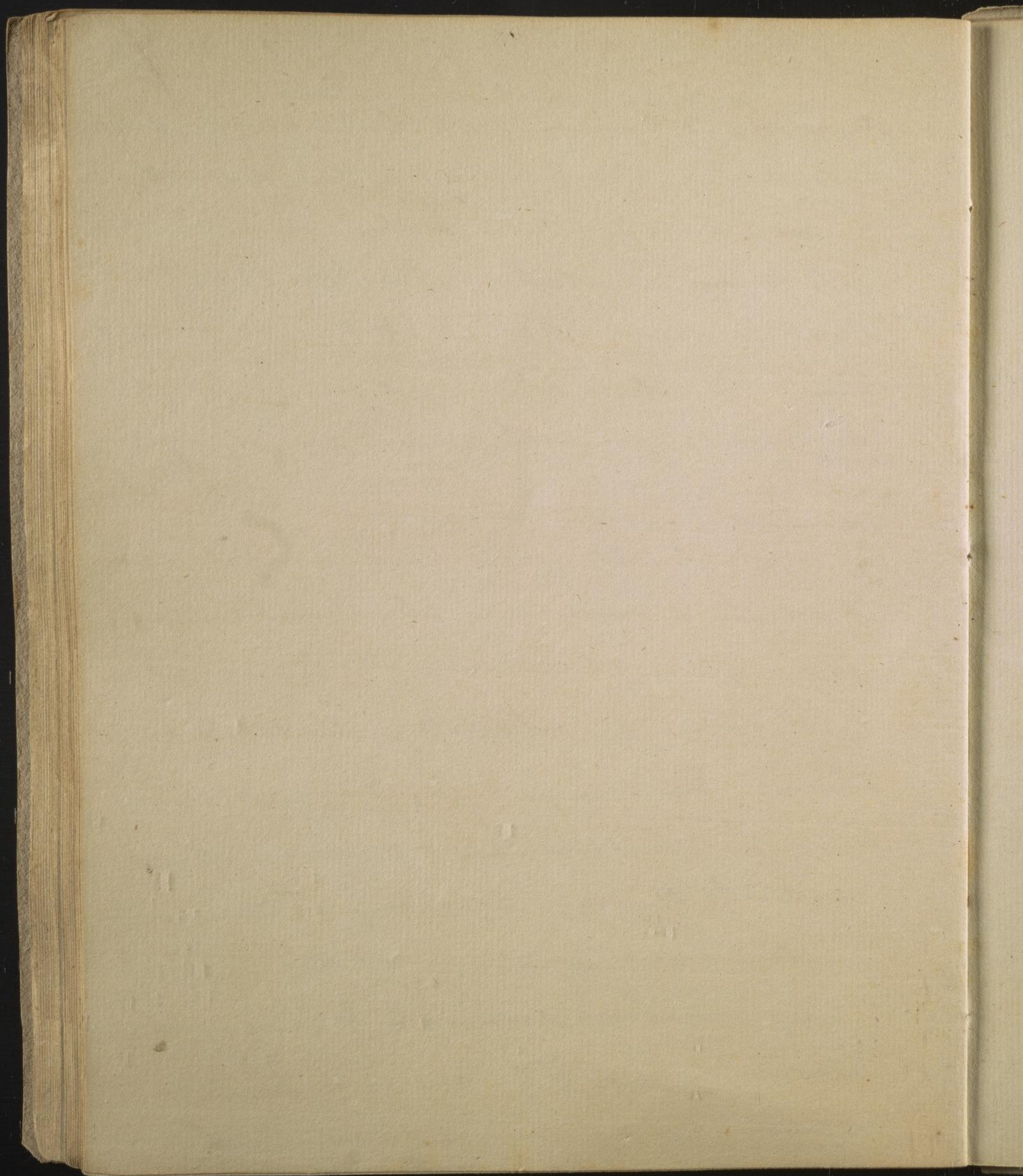
went to the 14<sup>th</sup> 130 & no sign of suppuration  
a later day if hard pulse attends, I have had  
-tion. It does not check expectoration.  
Occasion to lament not bleeding ens' - but

never - never too much in this disease. -  
In ~~an~~ alarming cases, <sup>you sh<sup>d</sup></sup> throw aside all re-  
-gard to <sup>your own</sup> reputation. The life of y<sup>r</sup> patient  
should be your first object - & tho' you may  
now & then lose both <sup>reputation & patient</sup> - yet in the course of  
your lives, you will reap the fruits of your  
Skill and integrity. - [Dr. Cullen's case. also,  
2 Senient purges and Clysters.

3 Neutral salts with Antimonials so as  
to excite a vomit - also Senient make  
root - made pleasant with liquorice. -

4 Blisters. In what stage shall we apply  
them? In every stage. Immediately  
after V.S. - they are safe & proper - when  
applied to the part affected. - Stimulato-  
rable during the ex<sup>er</sup>cise of action to be felt.  
- They moreover evacuate & thereby lessen  
tension - pain - & action. - In the close, if  
defect of action occurs, they gently







Stimulate & excite it.

5 Demulcents Drinks - such as flaxseed - and  
bran tea & Barley water with figs or raisins.

6 moist & warm vapor received into the  
lungs - from simple water. All impreg-  
except Vineg unanymy. & often hurtful.  
= nations ~~beneficial~~. - This is ~~far~~ most pro-

= per About the 5<sup>th</sup> day when ~~exp~~ oppression

is great and expectoration difficult. This

Vapor by its warmth stimulates the lungs  
& excites them to discharge the matter w:  
<sup>This matter is effused Serum.</sup>

oppress them. - [But how do we reconcile

this, with the ~~the~~ explanation formerly gi-

= ven of the action of Cold on the lungs? &  
in any case,

Cold is a Stimulus to the lungs - why  
not employ it here instead of heat? I

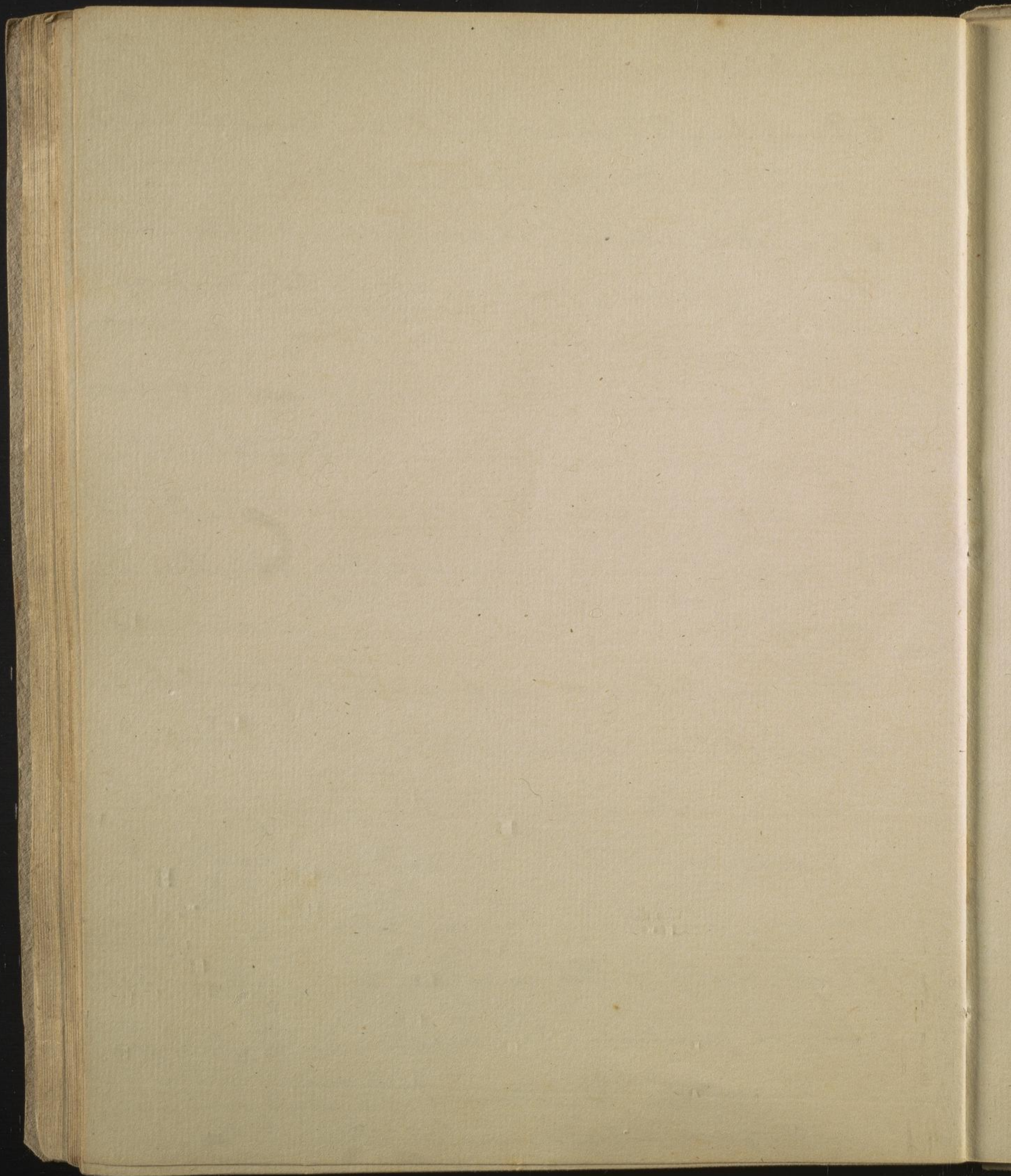
answer its Stimulus is confined to one

stage only of the disease viz, when Delir-

= ium is greatest - i.e. before action is begun

in the lungs, & when the lungs are highly  
impregnated, [if I may be allowed the ex-  
= pression]







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with excitability. In the present stage when  
warmth is indicated, the excitability is nearly  
wasted from the lungs, <sup>so that</sup> ~~and~~ the relative ~~stimu-~~  
-lus of cold ~~is~~ falls below <sup>their</sup> the sensibility of ~~the~~  
~~the~~ and instead of exciting, would only  
act as an indirect stimulus, & thereby  
increase their debility. — They are now  
in the ~~the~~ same state that the system  
is in when an inflamm<sup>n</sup>, or yellow  
fever ends in typhus — and hence the  
necessity of a change of the medicine re-  
-quired to relieve them.] For the same  
reason that warm vapor is proper to  
open & discharge the breast,

7 Volatile Alkali is highly proper  
to promote expectoration by stimu-  
-lating & exciting the lungs. ʒ<sup>r</sup> v as a ʒ<sup>ss</sup>.  
Syrup of horseradish may be given to  
answer the same intention. Flow  
made. — from D<sup>r</sup> Cullen.



✓ except it be before expectoration is  
come on, but for the most part ~~the most~~  
part the —



Are opiates proper in this species? By  
no means in the beginning - But in the  
progress of the disease - when <sup>the</sup> cough becomes  
very troublesome especially <sup>at night</sup> by which means  
the body is exposed by rising, & turning in  
bed to fresh cold, & to the lungs to fresh  
irritation from coughing.

Is cold air proper in the ~~beginning~~ of this  
Disorder? no - ~~and for not only because it~~  
~~is sometimes the exciting cause in the way~~  
~~that has been mentioned, but because the~~  
inflamm<sup>n</sup> in the lungs even in the begin-  
ning is of the ~~asthenic kind~~ - is con-  
nected with debility, altho' in every other  
part of the body it is of the sthenic kind.  
Pneumony - we see them <sup>frequently</sup> depends upon  
mixed action - Excess in every part of  
the arterial system - ~~but~~ except the  
lungs. For the same reason that cold sh<sup>d</sup>  
be avoided in the ~~beginning~~ <sup>great</sup> heat should  
be avoided likewise. It is stimulating <sup>too</sup>



✓ I confine this only to Pneumony. In  
that Inflam<sup>n</sup> of the lungs which occurs  
in Measles, and the small pox a much  
colder temperature of air may be applied  
to the lungs with Safety & Advantage, as  
in these two diseases there is no predisposing debility.

+ This disease is apt to recur. ~~Mr. J. L. L. died of 24<sup>th</sup> fits~~ & Wm. L. L. 28 times - Alive  
at 67 but phthisical - fits violent or obstinate  
occurred in Spring or fall - he had good health in  
the intervals. —

† Dr. Griseb says he found the pulse in  
some cases imperceptible in Pneumony,  
but that it rose with Section.



produce 134  
& tends to ~~increase~~ indirect debility - when moderate, it removes it. It never exceeds 60° V

~~Setting up~~ Among all the means of taking down the tone of the system, formerly mentioned, none - of more consequence than setting up. The heat of the bed increases the action of the arterial system. In setting up a caution - before the fire. +  
Sometimes Debility follows copious V.S. - here Winded

### Pneumonia Notha

"Pain in the breast, or side - difficult inspiration - patient can not lie on either or only on one side, - or cannot lie down at all - no cough - pulse sometimes hard & more frequently soft & full, accompanied with pyrexia." The last symptom viz: pyrexia distinguishes it from Catarrh.

Its <sup>proximate</sup> predisposing Cause is ~~effusion~~ defect of action in the lungs from effusion of blood, or serum & continued by defect of action. This is fully ~~also~~ verified not only by its predisposing, but & remote causes, but by the



✓ Sometimes very sore - especially After the measles,  
but no relief from it. How shall we reconcile  
V.S. with the debility ~~and~~ & defect of action w.  
occur in this species? - 1. Easily. 1. Defect in  
partial - in every other part of the system,  
there is excess - & even in the lungs, excess  
in the beginning. 2. The ~~ratio~~ <sup>action between</sup> Solids &  
fluids destroyed. The fluids in excess - the  
Solids debilitated - V.S. restores the natural  
ratio, & restores equal circulation.



numerous Dissections of Morgagni. -

Its predisposing causes are whatever de-  
-bilates the system - long application - or  
-intermittent application of heat & cold - inter-  
-mittent - gout - intermitting - or nervous  
fevers - measles - & sometimes small pox.

Its exciting causes <sup>the same as Vera.</sup> ~~heat & cold.~~ -

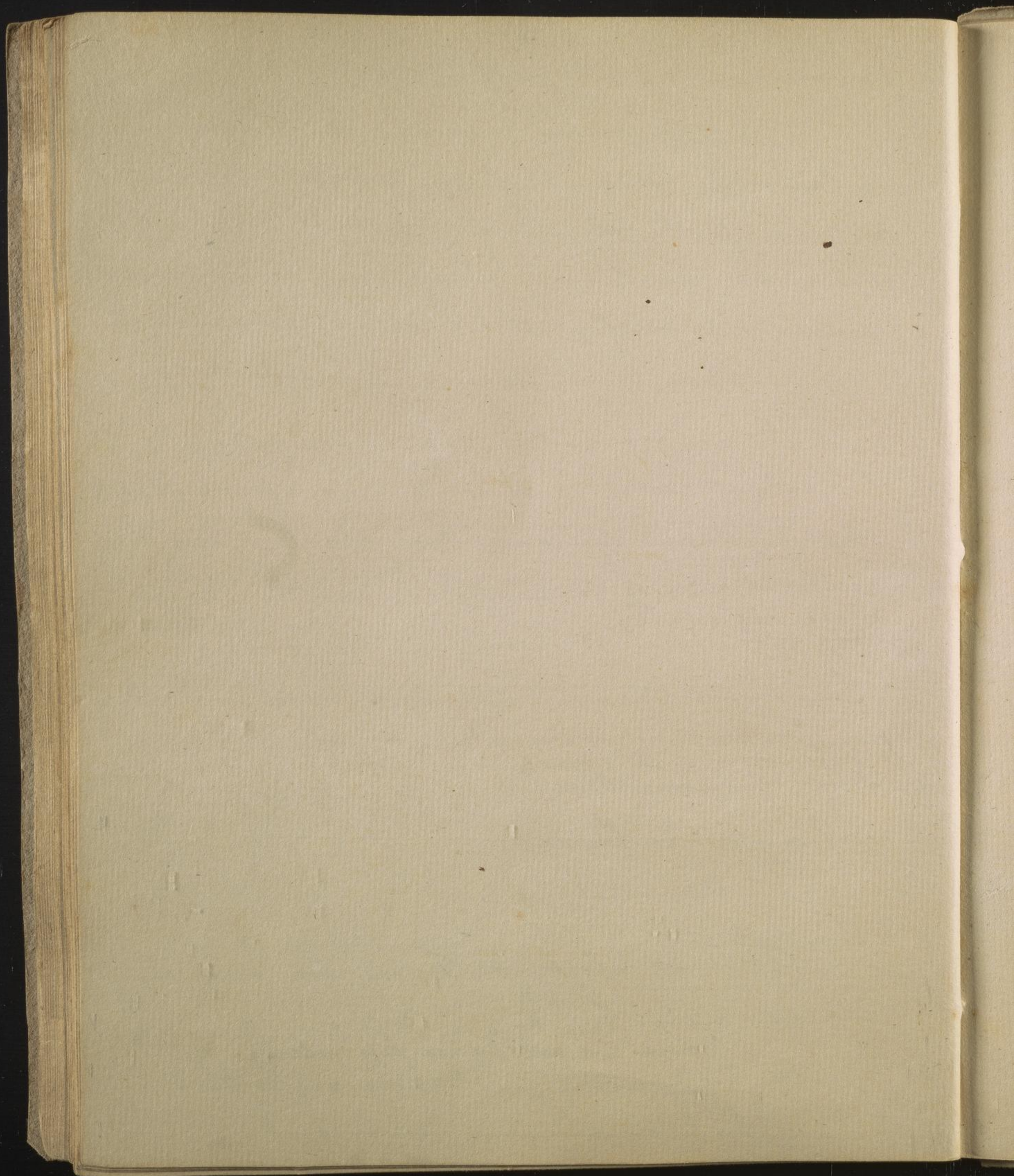
It differs from the Vera in attacking  
less robust habits, and being accompanied with  
less inflamm<sup>y</sup> action. <sup>& consumptive</sup> But people often die  
with it. There is moreover in this species  
more frequently <sup>viz: Vera</sup> effusion of blood, - in the former of  
Serum. It attacks suddenly, & oftentimes in night.

From the suddenness with which it attacks  
& the same of its cause - viz: effusion of blood or serum  
I hence take the liberty to call it the apoc-  
-plexy of the lungs.

### Cure

- 1 Copious Bleeding. Twice in my own  
case near 3xx - in Dr Helmer's 3xxvi  
here we act as in apoplexy. <sup>in 24 hours.</sup> Blood dense - seldom visy.
- 2 Blisters to the Side or Breast.







3 Warm Vapor rec? into the lungs. -

4 pediluvium.

5 Vol: Alkali -

6 Stimulating drinks - Mustard Whey.

7 Opium - I have given ~~in~~ & taken it in:  
- immediately After V.S. with Advantage. -

Cold Air to be avoided. - Demulcents &c.  
- Don't hurry - goes off without a Cough.

Pneumonia typhodes. -

" Pain - ~~for~~ in the sides or breast - difficult  
respiration - humid cough - sometimes  
bloody expect? - sometimes neither - pulse  
small - a little hard - but soon soft and  
weak - accomps? with fever? -

This its proximate cause is small  
excep<sup>y</sup>, but great defect. of action. Supposed to  
depend on ~~contagion~~ <sup>human or</sup> miasm<sup>a</sup> effluvia.

- It is possible it ~~is~~ is accompanied <sup>tho</sup> with  
in the fall. The bilious pleurisy of the  
Southern States, is this Disease. - Often



✓ It generally comes on with a Vomiting.  
Sometimes green matter is discharged,  
and in the close highly fetid bilious stools.  
" It <sup>sometimes</sup> ~~often~~ ends in a tedious typhus.  
I have seldom seen it a pleurisy come on  
with Vomiting & was not acute - dangerous  
or fatal. -



attended w<sup>th</sup> bilious 137 vomiting & terminates with  
hiccups on the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> day. — Gen Lee

died with it. — It occurs in the Spring when  
no exhalation has taken place. I have  
seen it twice in the Spring. Brexham  
describes it likewise in Spring & winter.

— It is sometimes accompanied with an erisip-  
elation or military eruptions. They  
have described prurples ab<sup>t</sup> the throat  
— Ders with it. — Petechiae have likewise  
in some cases attended it. It is very com-  
mon in Sweden & Russia. also in Southern States.

Like the last it arises chiefly debi-  
litated habits, especially — by intermitting  
fever. Blood drawn ~~was~~ with very dif-

ference from the two last — It is covered  
with a thin livid pellicle, which adheres  
to the sides of the ~~bowel~~ bowl. Below it  
is a tumor, like molasses which <sup>flows</sup> ~~floats~~  
upon moving the bowl, but which is  
confined by the pellicle of inflam<sup>n</sup>:



V Dr Chalmers forbids V.S. in all autumnal  
=nal pneumonias - & cures them by  
sweating. But these are diff<sup>t</sup> from the  
Typhodes, - they are the interm<sup>t</sup> fever, with  
inflam<sup>y</sup> symptoms. Dr Chinn who has  
practised physic near 50 years in Somerset  
County Princeps Ann declares that he never saw  
a true pleurisy - all Typhodes. Sometimes  
after the blood has ~~been~~ appeared dissolved, such  
symptoms occur as to indicate V.S. again. This  
done in 1808 in the case of Maryland - & his blood  
very visy. - State of the system sh<sup>d</sup> govern.



most, which cures it, by adhering to the bowl. —

It is a dangerous disorder & requires both skill & vigilance.

Cure.

1 ~~to bleeding~~ Is Bleeding necessary or proper to begin it? The disease generally comes on with so many symptoms of Sthenic infl<sup>n</sup> that it is <sup>sometimes</sup> not known till blood has been drawn. The appearance of the blood sh<sup>d</sup>.

deter from a 2<sup>nd</sup> bleeding & the prevalence of it in a neighbouring should forbid it altogether, unless hardness <sup>be</sup> considerable in the pulse & the pain & difficulty of breathing, great. — ~~Difficulties~~ V

2 Opulents — especially in the autumn. 3 Blisters. 4 Stimulants. (a) wine whey. (b) Sassa-

-laria. (c) Vol. Alb. & (d) Opium.

(e) warm vapor. (f) Bark — given w<sup>th</sup> ~~the same~~

~~3 Blisters~~ Suceps in McCaig's case <sup>1789</sup> at major

Moore after partial & cold sweats had come on. Often given w<sup>th</sup> Suceps in Delaware & Maryland in this disease. gave it twice this year 1792-3 in Horse's & Miss Wright's cases.



V Three termination of topical inflam<sup>n</sup> —  
resolution - suppuration - & gangrene.



Danger to be apprehended

The ~~termination~~ in all the 3 species is from the violence of fever - difficulty of breathing - partial sweats - dryness of cough in the sera - shifting of the pain & delirium. All turgescence & redness of the face - least most common in the notha - this & the typhodes are most dangerous. V

the Pneumony & particularly

Sometimes ~~the~~ the Sera terminates in suppuration producing Abscess or Vomica, or Empiema. The first in the lungs - the 2<sup>nd</sup> between the lungs & pleura in the cavity of the thorax. - generally from a rupture.

The signs of them are - "no remission before the 4<sup>th</sup> day - or signs of resolution with a suppressed expectoration, - difficulty of lying in a horizontal position, or on both sides, - shivering, or chilly fits - the pulse becomes quicker, - softer, - & sometimes fuller, - the pain ceases - but cough & dyspnoea increase with fever or hectic every night". These marks from D<sup>r</sup> Cullen. all

confirmed by my own Observations. To this I can add swelling in one leg or thigh. See D<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>.



These Gent: have I delivered  
you my theory of fever and  
a method of treating it in  
all its different states founded  
upon that theory. Some of  
you have been told that  
this theory is to be found in  
Herric's medical histories  
& reflections, & in one of the  
Ancient Physicians. I have  
carefully searched <sup>Dr</sup> Herric  
and find ~~the~~ only two sentences  
that would have been inserted  
to us to ~~reason~~ <sup>apply to the</sup> ~~any~~

Subject in question. In treat-  
ing of the dilatation of the  
heart, he says "that in



new undertakings. we expect to send  
you a copy of our proceedings by the first  
vessel that sails for London.

We submit it to your consideration  
whether a representation of all the friends  
of the African<sup>r</sup> in Great Britain  
- who would not ~~as~~ have more weight

with ~~your~~ ~~government~~ in procuring an  
abolition of the slave trade than the  
petitioners and single individuals



addition of the slave trade than the  
societies and  
solitary petitions of single individuals  
have hitherto had with your power:

"irritable habits, an  
irregularity of in the  
circulation is produced  
by fever!" But is this  
irregularity in the action  
of the action of muscular  
fibres of the Arteries, or  
is it a convulsion <sup>and</sup> ~~also~~  
- lagoon in every respect  
to a convulsion in the  
nervous system? The  
2<sup>nd</sup> passage is as follows  
"many phenomena  
in the symptoms & course  
of fever point out a  
Spasmodic Affection  
or diseased action of the  
extreme blood vessels



as the real cause of fever.<sup>11</sup>  
Is this a correction of the  
fibres of the whole arterial  
system? By no means; it  
is DeHaller's proximate cause  
of fever in other words.

I have ~~not~~ read ~~all~~ but few  
of the authors <sup>except</sup> besides Hippocrates,  
- his disciples, but have consulted  
them often, & have carefully  
examined ~~the history~~ <sup>all</sup> of their  
opinions in the histories of  
medicine, & have found no  
one idea, or word that would  
have suggested the theory of  
fever I have delivered. In spite  
of the insinuation ~~that~~  
~~shows~~ therefore I believe to be  
as false in the latter as I have  
found it to be in the former quotation.

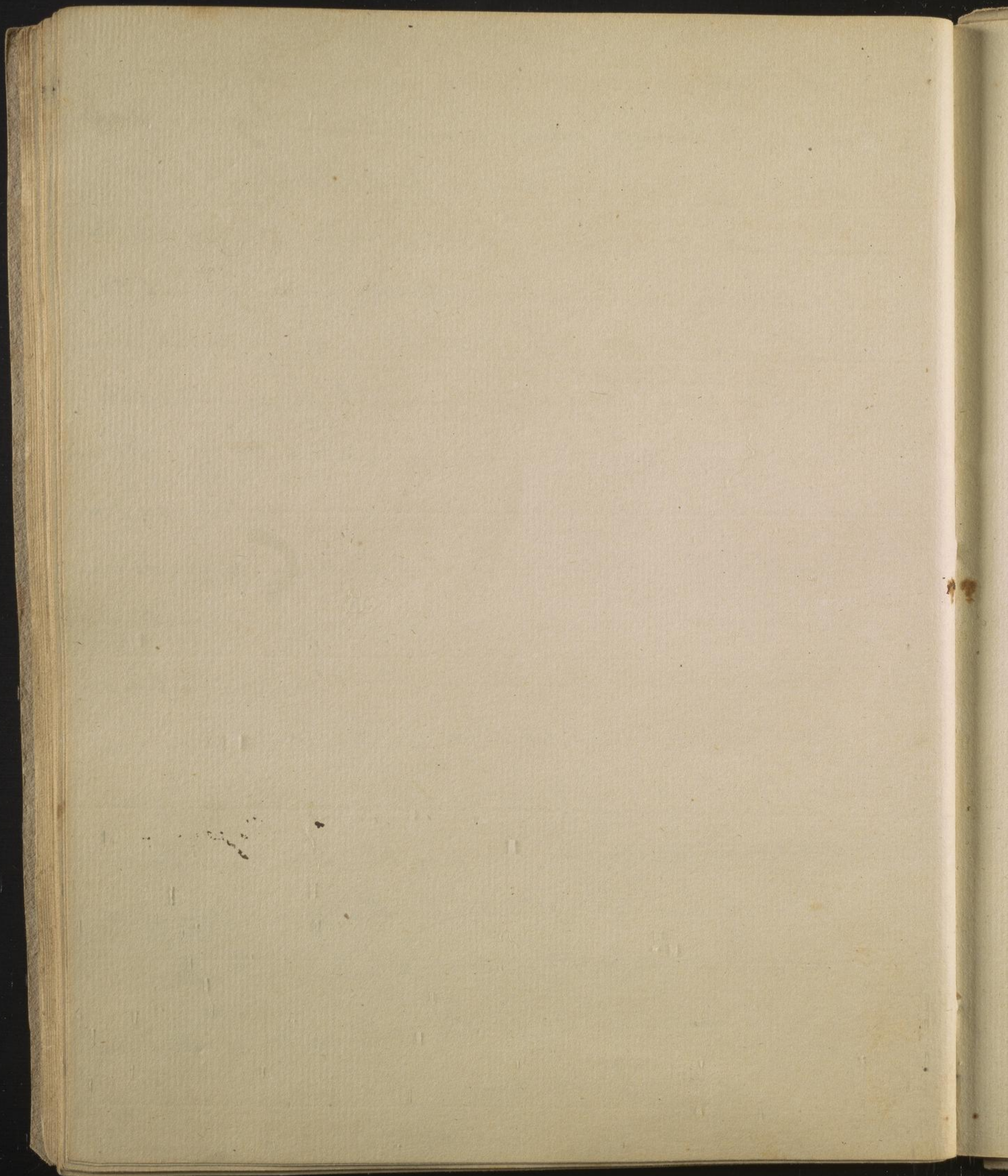


+ In Vol: 11<sup>th</sup> of Medical Commentaries  
cases are related of tubercles being  
found in the lungs - when no cough  
had preceded. —



It is seldom or perhaps never possible to check a tendency to Abscess, when completely begun. ~~It~~ It breaks of itself sometimes, & patients recover when not of consumptive habits, or when not debilitated by its long duration. Malignant - Cap<sup>t</sup> Lawrence & Dr Franklin's - & Jos: Montgomery; cases. - <sup>The matter is</sup> generally accompanied by a bad smell. Vanswieten's directions for breaking ~~the~~ it - I have not tried them. Much oftener continues for months or years without breaking, & ends in death ~~was~~ by destroying the lungs. Sometimes produces death in its rupture, as in Phillips' boy. Sometimes occurs without cough as in Phillips boy & Miss Loxley. She ~~he~~ was seized w<sup>th</sup> pain in her side &c. I bled her frequently & cured her. It returned - She was afraid of Abs. & sent for another physician - He bled - & moved her till the effusion ended <sup>in</sup> an Abscess - from this time no cough, <sup>+</sup> nor even quick pulse, <sup>+</sup> till a few weeks







complained of great pains <sup>141</sup> in her lower limbs &  
before death - ~~she~~ could lie only on one side. From  
this symptom only, & from the preceding knowledge  
I had - of her constitution & disease I ventured  
to declare <sup>+</sup> she had an Abscess in her lungs.  
She died, & I was called upon to open her. I wished  
to avoid it - but it was impossible - I found  
One side of the lungs sound - But <sup>the</sup> side on  
which the pain had been seated, ~~was~~ had a sack  
which cont? <sup>of</sup> matter which had consumed  
all that side of the lungs.

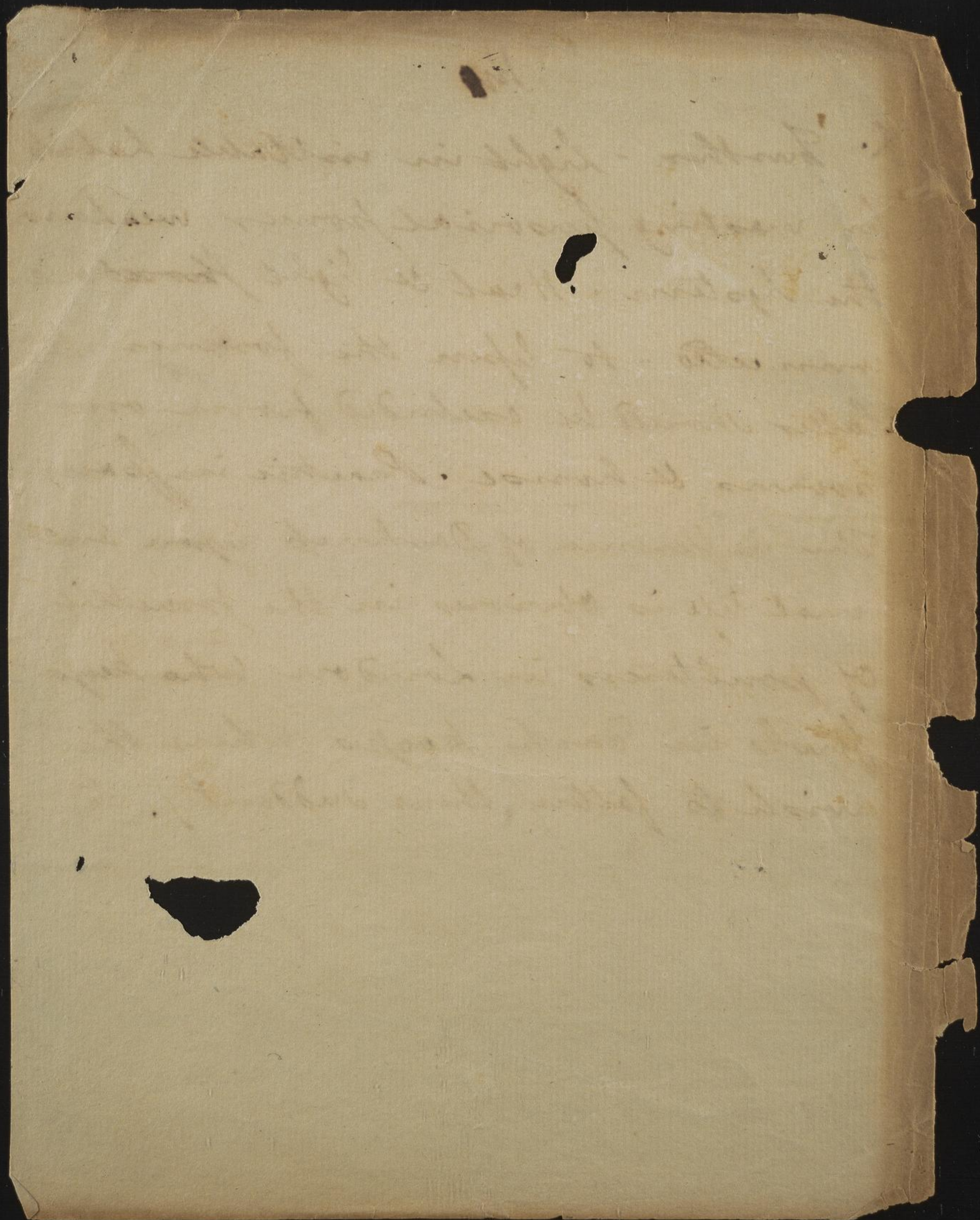
Hydrothorax - deponated by Dr Brown,  
to deter from copious Dr. - He probably  
never saw an American pneumonia.

Empiema - cured by Operation -  
in Rupia.  
a person cured by a wound in a Duel,  
Dr Hunter's idea of a puncture into the  
lungs in an Abscess of the lungs.

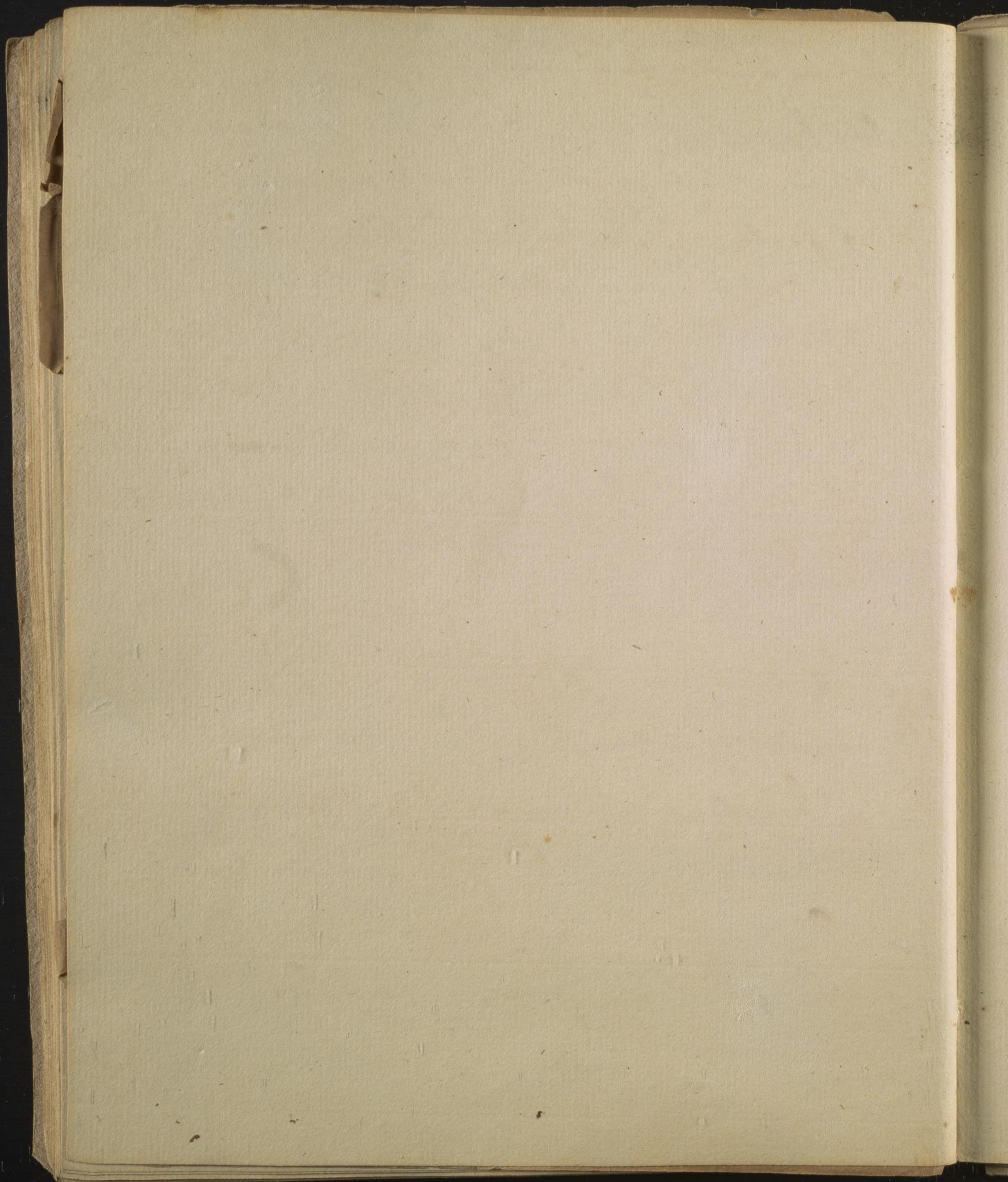


X. Further - Light in visitable habits  
 by wasting personal power weakens  
 the system, & heat & light ~~stores~~ are  
 connected - to lessen the former, the  
 latter should be excluded from our  
 rooms & houses. Practice in Spain.  
~~thus disposes it to corpulence.~~  
~~The influence of Darkness upon Ani-~~  
~~mal life is obvious in the practice~~  
 The of poulterers in London <sup>always</sup> who keep  
 fowls in dark keeps where they  
 wish to fatten them suddenly. The  
 exclusion of light lessens the consumption  
 of excitability, and favours the growth  
 of the Animal. = p: 141











Catarrh - called also Influenza -  
<sup>& increased</sup>  
 " a preternatural excretion from the nose -  
 Janus & Bronchiae accomp<sup>d</sup> with cough - or sneezing  
 & fever."

proximate cause is excess of action  
~~It arises from two causes viz~~  
 in the Sepals of the nose - Janus, & Bronchiae  
 from the <sup>absolute</sup> stimulus of heat, or ~~the relative~~  
~~stimulus of cold~~, or from Contagion.

Its predisposing causes are the same as  
 Pneumonia - but in a greater degree. The  
 Indians have pneumonia, but never Catarrh  
 from ~~cold~~ heat or cold. The more the system is  
 debilitated the more disposed it is to receive this  
 disorder from the changes in the Air.

The most frequent <sup>or universal</sup> source of Catarrh <sup>is</sup>  
~~of~~ Contagion. Books of medicine abound with  
 histories of this disease being epidemic in Europe  
 from the year 1323 to the year 1784. It is to  
 be lamented that we have no records of its  
 visits to America. I have only been able  
 to find out that it was epidemic here in  
 1733. 1749. 1761, 1771-2 - and 1789. - I



I see old Epidemic book.

✓ Strange! Civilians say that in the state  
of nature "the sight of a man, <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ the  
signal of battle". - There we see even in  
society - the intercourse of strangers is the  
signal of disease. - The natural & moral  
world here both declare the truth of the words  
of the poet that "the greatest foe to man - is man".  
Dryden.



perfectly remembers it in 1761. & 1771-2. It's ap-  
 -pearance in America is taken notice in <sup>by</sup> Dr Gil:  
 of Dumb. in 1761  
 christ, - it appeared the year afterwards in  
 Britain & in many other parts of Europe.  
 - It is the most universal epidemic <sup>to which</sup> in the  
 the human body is exposed - probably from  
 little danger attending it, it is left avoided.

What or from whence is the origin of this  
 contagion? - fact. from St. Kilda. - Is it  
 produced in this manner by the access of  
 Strangers in different countries? Dr Blane's  
 facts upon this subject are curious. Quakers  
 were often excited by mixing even healthy  
 crews. The sickness in the American Army  
 in 1776 probably from this cause. not so  
 in 1775 when they were composed only  
 of men of one country at Cambridge.  
 Difference of diet, & manners may give  
 such a difference of perspiration ~~as~~ or  
 breath as to produce a stimulus suff. to  
 excite fever or Catarrh. Breath <sup>& perspiration</sup> of the



V And 2<sup>ly</sup> If it was in the air why does  
not a whole city or country take it at  
once - it generally requires 6 weeks to  
pass thro' a large town. It is taken in  
suspension by the breath.



Greenlanders who live on whale oil so offensive that Strangers are driven from their Society by them, especially from their Churches where these matters are most confined. —

It has been supposed to be generated by a peculiar Constitution of the Air. But this is absurd - for it appears in ~~all~~ every season & every kind of weather [In 1679 it was preceded by wet weather in London] This appears from the histories of the disease by Sydenham - Astruc - Hillary & Kellie, & from some facts preserved of it in this country. Read history of it in 1771-2. & compare it with the mild - dry & agreeable weather which preceded the Catarrh in 1789<sup>v</sup>.

I refer you to Dr Cullen for general history. I

shall give history of it in Philad.<sup>a</sup> in 1789.

The ~~weather in Sept~~ <sup>latter end of Aug<sup>r</sup> was</sup> marked with several cool days. & on the 26<sup>th</sup> at 66 - and fires became agreeable. The month of



✓ many complained of great itching in the  
eye <sup>tids</sup> ~~balls~~ - in some they were swelled - ~~and~~ <sup>in</sup>  
in most others there was Ophthalmia - and  
in ~~all~~ <sup>many</sup> an effusion of water from the eyes.

In many it came on with Sore throat & hoarseness,  
which continued in some instances thro' the  
whole disease.



145 no rain for 6 weeks.

Sep<sup>r</sup> was dry - cool & pleasant; In the begin-  
ning of Octob<sup>r</sup> - this disease was bro't from  
New York by the delegates & members of the  
Episcopal Convention to this city from New-  
York. How it came there I don't yet know.

Its <sup>general</sup> symptoms were - Lapsitude - chills &  
fever. - In the Head

acute pain especially in the eyeballs - and  
between them. Abscesses in three cases in  
the frontal sinuses discharged thro' the nose. ✓

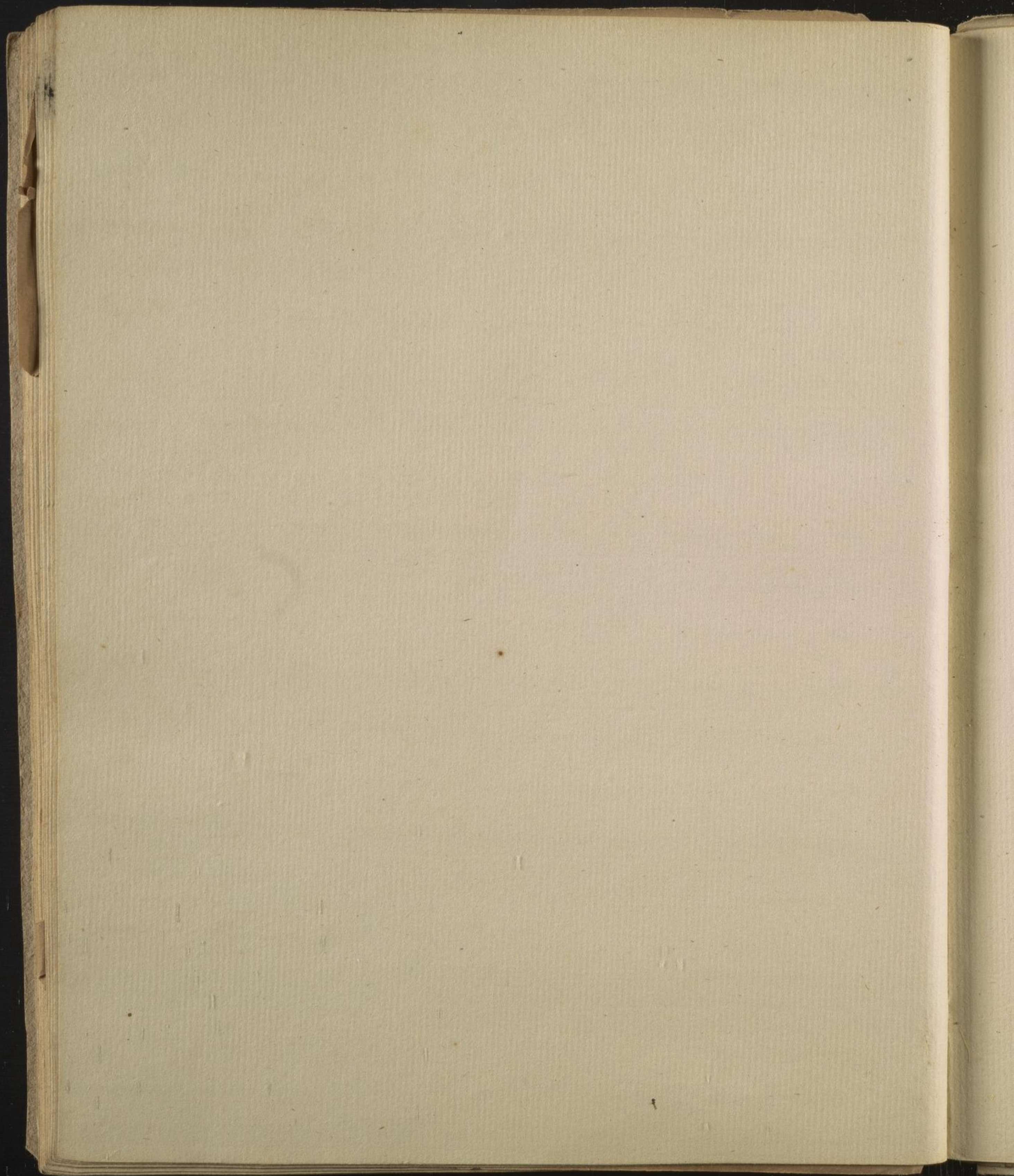
Great pain in <sup>the inside of</sup> One or both ears - & deafness  
& several Abscesses from them. In some swellings behind the ears. -

Snoring 50  
times a day & sneezing from the nose 10  
times as to inflame the nose & upper lip in  
such a manner as to induce <sup>swelling -</sup> sores &  
scabs in many people. In some the nose

Dropped blood - in others discharged streams  
of it to the quantity of 320 in one case. <sup>In most obstructed, so as under</sup>  
<sup>breathing thro' it difficult.</sup>

In some a defect of taste - in others a bad taste  
which cont<sup>d</sup> thro' the whole disease. In some  
a want of appetite - in others it was natural.  
In some a soreness was felt in the mouth





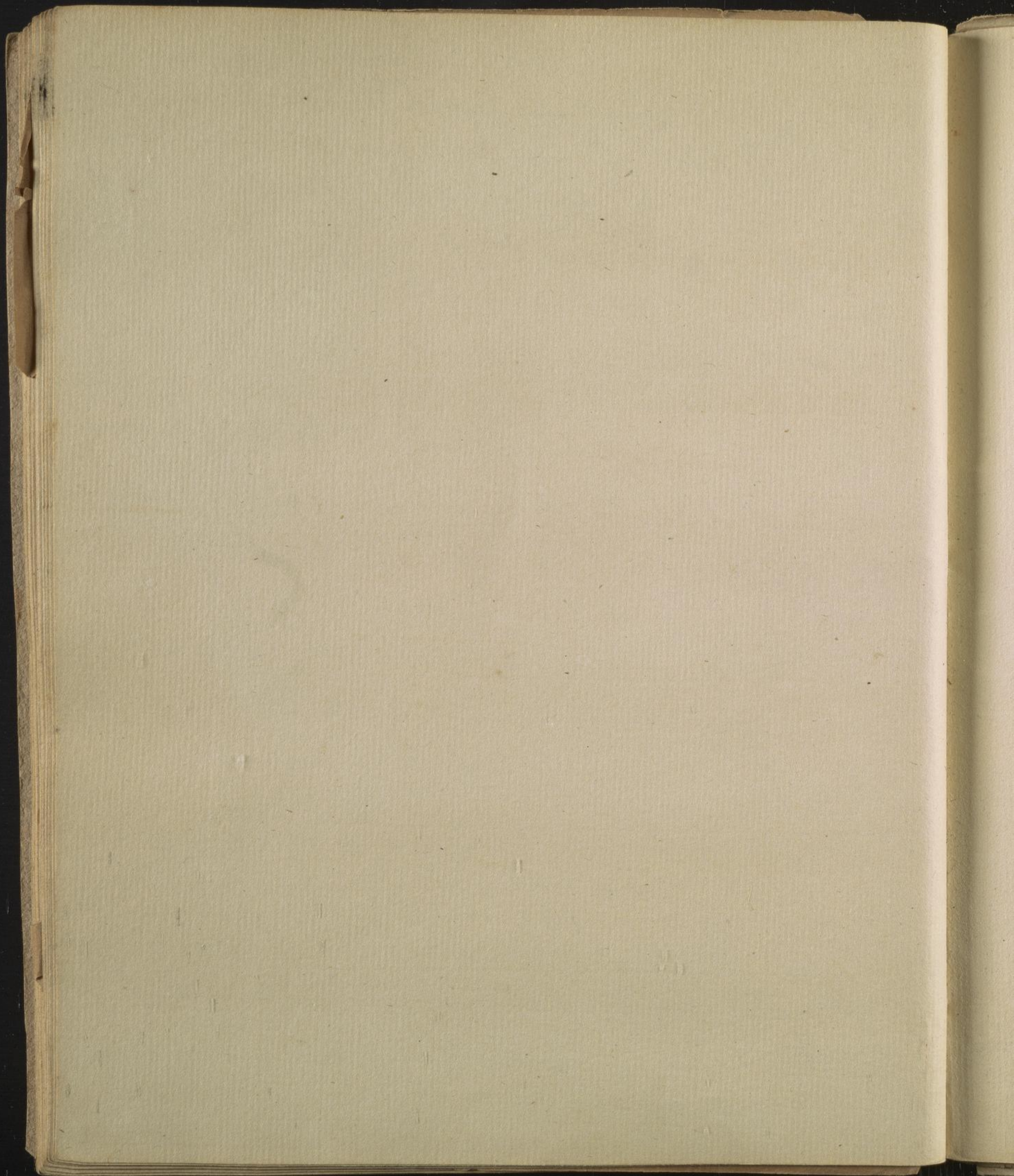


as if it had been inflamed by holding pepper  
in it. Some had swelled jaws, & many com<sup>pl</sup> of  
the tooth ache. I saw one case attended w<sup>th</sup> coma.

In the Breast. many complained of  
Dyspnea - ~~a few~~ <sup>some</sup> of pains in the sides and  
Chest - a cough was universal - sometimes  
it alternated with the affections of the head  
before described - sometimes it preceded - &  
sometimes followed them. This cough was  
painful - & in some instances convulsive,  
like the Chin cough. One or two died with  
it. many spit blood with it. I saw several  
in whom the disease seemed to affect the  
trachea chiefly. In these there was great  
difficulty of breathing & in ~~some~~ <sup>one</sup> case  
aphonia. I heard of one case in which it  
produced Cyanosche trachealis. The fatal  
cases were generally attended with pneumonia & other.

The Stomach was in some instances  
affected with nausea - & vomiting, but  
this was far from being an universal  
symptom. -







I met with four cases in which the disease fell upon the bowels & went off with a diarrhoea. In general they were cristine or regular.

The limbs were affected with such acute pain as to <sup>be</sup> mistaken for the Rheumatism or break bone fever. The pains were most severe in the back & thighs.

Profuse sweats appeared in many over ~~part~~ the whole body in the beginning, but without giving any relief. I saw it <sup>terminate</sup> ~~proceed~~ in mil. eruption in one case, & heard of 3 similar ones. The pulse was ~~was~~ tense & quick, but seldom full, in many. - but for a great majority it was <sup>quick</sup> weak & soft. -

The urine as in all fevers.

The fever had evident remissions. It seldom continued severe above 3, or 4 days. But the cough & many other troublesome symptoms often continued two or three weeks.

In a few this fever ran on to a tedious & dangerous typhus.

In several cases it was accomp<sup>d</sup>.



# Many <sup>women</sup> ~~abortionists~~ suffered abortions.

v The smell of tar & tobacco did not preserve the persons who worked in them from the contagion, nor were other diseases a security ag<sup>t</sup> it. It insinuated itself into sick chambers, by <sup>means</sup> nurses - physicians or some ~~coffee~~ infected member of the family, & blinded itself with every species of Chronic Complaint.

+ Persons who worked in the open air along shore had it worse than those who worked in doors. In<sup>o</sup> Vaughan. A body of surveyors had it very bad in the woods - this exposed them to that kind of life which hardens the body. They caught it from y<sup>e</sup> hunter who caught it from the inhabitants.

Out of 35 inmates only 3 took the disorder in the hospital - all the rest of the house had it.

o He had it in Philad<sup>a</sup> - afterwards in New York & then again in Philad<sup>a</sup>.







✓ It proved fatal only to old people, & to persons  
previously debilitated with other diseases especially  
hard drinking &  
consumptive complaints. It cut the last thread  
of the life of the late Dr Morgan, ~~and I~~ <sup>and I</sup> ~~disposed me~~  
<sup>a most amiable female patient</sup>  
of a ~~patient~~ <sup>patient</sup> who had been preserved by Art  
for several years in a consumption, and  
whose ~~patient's~~ <sup>consolation</sup> resignation constantly discovered  
so much patience - resignation & ~~goodness~~ <sup>piety</sup> that  
I shall ~~I believe~~ <sup>I believe</sup> seldom hear the name of the  
Name of the Infirmary as long as I live w<sup>th</sup>out  
feeling a respect and affection for her memory.]  
- It proved more fatal in the Southern States  
carried off many young people & parts of whole  
families. [Those who died here - died w<sup>th</sup>:  
pneumonia notha]. But it helped some <sup>weakly</sup> ~~dis~~  
people. Bishop Provost cured & Mrs Collins  
helped by it. - It ended in Asthma in  
Mrs Harrison - Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Murray - and  
Mr Beneset who died cons - also 3 consump:  
live patients in the next year.

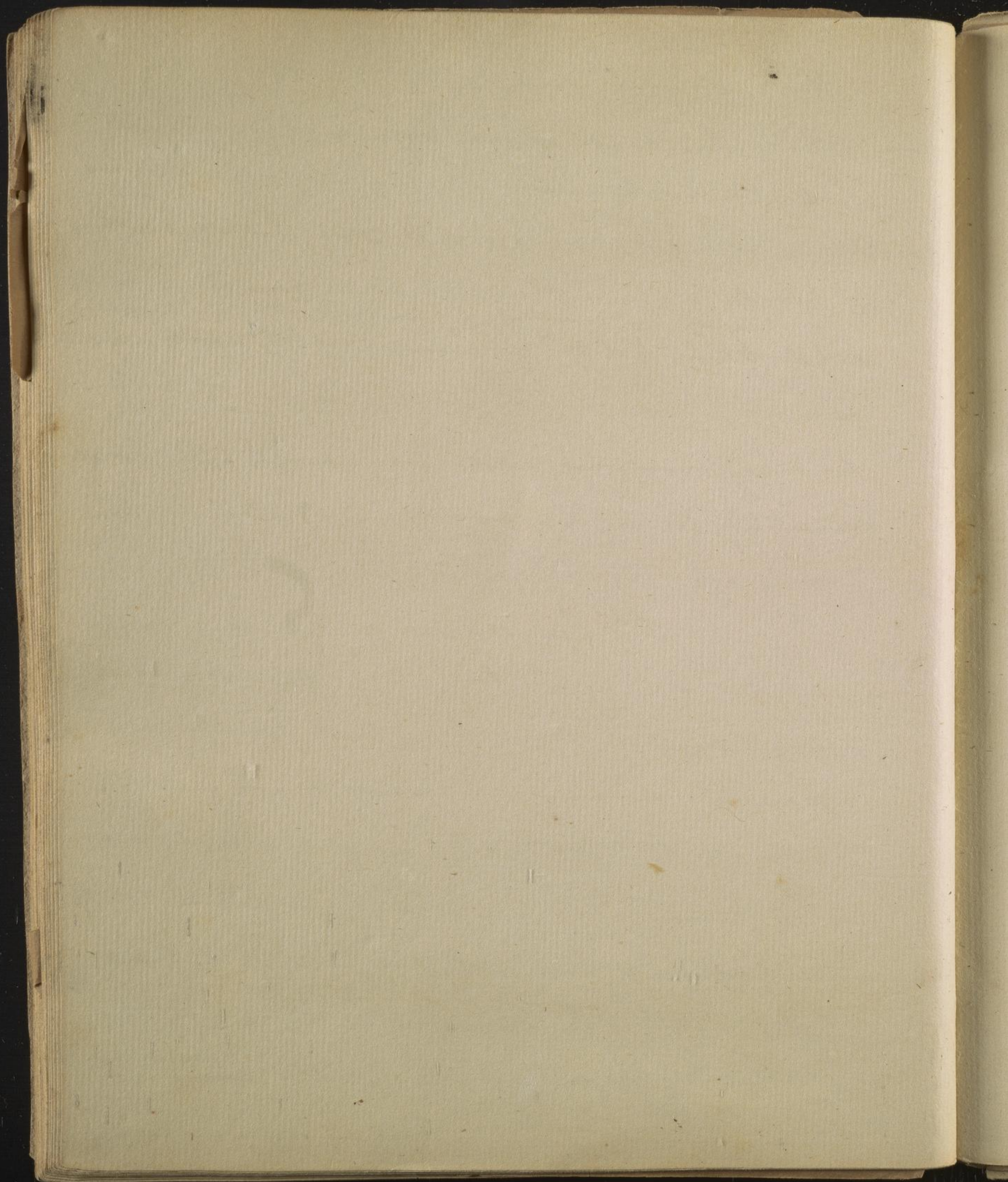


to their houses, not a  $\frac{1}{4}$  part kept their beds.

The contagion was not confined wholly to the human species. It affected two cats - two house dogs - & one horse within the circle of my observations. The one of the dogs <sup>disturbed his mistress so much with his cough</sup> took  $\frac{1}{4}$  of every night <sup>with which</sup> perfectly composed him. One of the cats had a vomiting with her cough. The horse breathed as if he had been affected with *Cynanche trachealis*.

The *Scarlatina anginosa* which prevailed during the summer disappeared after the first of Octo<sup>r</sup> but appeared again upon the decline or disappearing of the influenza - In the Remitting fever was not known during <sup>the</sup> prevalence of the contagion. Probably the seeds of it had been destroyed by ~~the~~ two or three severe frosts in Septem<sup>r</sup> - I inoculated ~~about~~ <sup>year</sup> 20 children, during this time, & never saw







the final part more favourable.

Cure

or Cold,

Catarrh ~~for~~ never a trifling disorder. Dr Turner's  
& Dr Magraw's Speeches. That from the Air  
most dangerous, especially in summer when  
most neglected. <sup>or rather is the first stage of it.</sup> Is apt to end in Consumption.  
— There are two varieties in this species. 1 com-  
mon. 2 heavy. The last confined to the  
bed or room. <sup>high fever</sup> a constant cough & copious  
expectoration. Intermediate - between pneumonia  
& Catarrh. —

Cure of Catarrh from Cold.

- 1 Uset: - Should be governed by the pulse.  
I once bled Mr Gill 16 times in 6 weeks. It is  
my first & principal remedy in the first stage  
of Consumption. 2 Vomits & nauseatg medicines.
- 2 Low diet - Appetite seldom fails. milk &  
vegetables proper.
- 3 Diluents <sup>I disagree with sage - before - Thyme teas</sup> ~~Barley water~~ <sup>Barley water</sup>  
<sup>apple water - raw - or dried -</sup>  
Garrick's remedy. When hoarseness attends  
horse radish syrup.
- 4 Demulcents - flaxseed & bran teas.



5 Blisters - 6 vapor. & Opates every night & when  
is very troublesome in the day. & moderate warmth.  
Exercise in cold in the first & warm air in 2<sup>d</sup> stage.  
This cure answers for both where infl<sup>y</sup> diathesis  
prevails.

### Cure of the late Influenza.

I bled where full & hard - or hard & slender  
pulse indicated. In some I bled where pulse  
was soft in the beginning, if great marks of  
fullness appeared in the lungs. In a few  
cases where symptoms of pneumonia attended, I  
bled twice - & generally in such cases found the  
blood fiery - In all the cases which required it.  
I used the remedies before mentioned. I did not  
find Opates terminate the disease as<sup>th</sup> when from cold.  
In cases attended w: debility - I recommended

generous living. Many who had languished for  
a week or two recovered in one day by a hearty  
meal - a <sup>small</sup> glass of wine, or a plentiful draught of  
warm punch <sup>the last Radcliffe's remedy</sup>. In 1749 the universal remedy was  
vinegar 3i water 38 molasses 1ob. ij

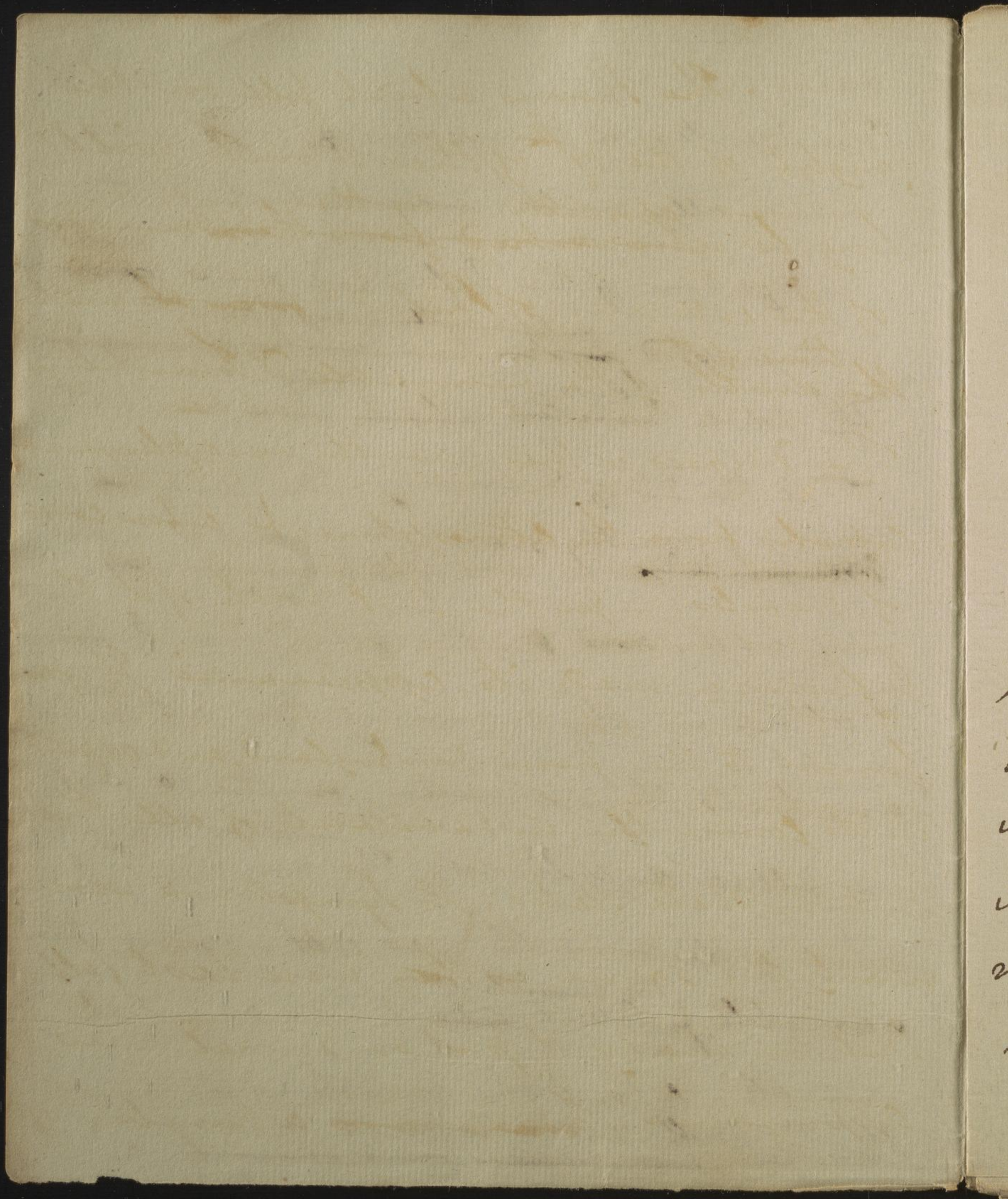
In acute pains w<sup>th</sup> out infl<sup>y</sup> diathesis I gave  
℞i. In one case 9<sup>th</sup> 120 in one night.

+ Mrs Hullerton cured by a fright in an instant



The winter of the years 1789. 1790 was  
unusually mild, inasmuch that the  
navigation of the Delaware was ~~open~~ <sup>not</sup>  
interrupted ~~only a little more than~~  
during <sup>only</sup> the whole season, which was from the  
1<sup>st</sup> to the 24 of February. The weather in  
~~on the 3 and 4th of March was~~  
~~very cold, and on the 8 & 9<sup>th</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup> at~~  
7 o'clock in the morning stood at 12 in  
Fahrenheit's thermometer. on the 10<sup>th</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>the</sup>  
there fell a deep snow. The <sup>weather during the</sup> remaining  
part of the month was cold - rainy - &  
variable. In <sup>the month of</sup> April ~~was~~ it was as usual  
variable. About the middle of the month  
there fell an unusual quantity of



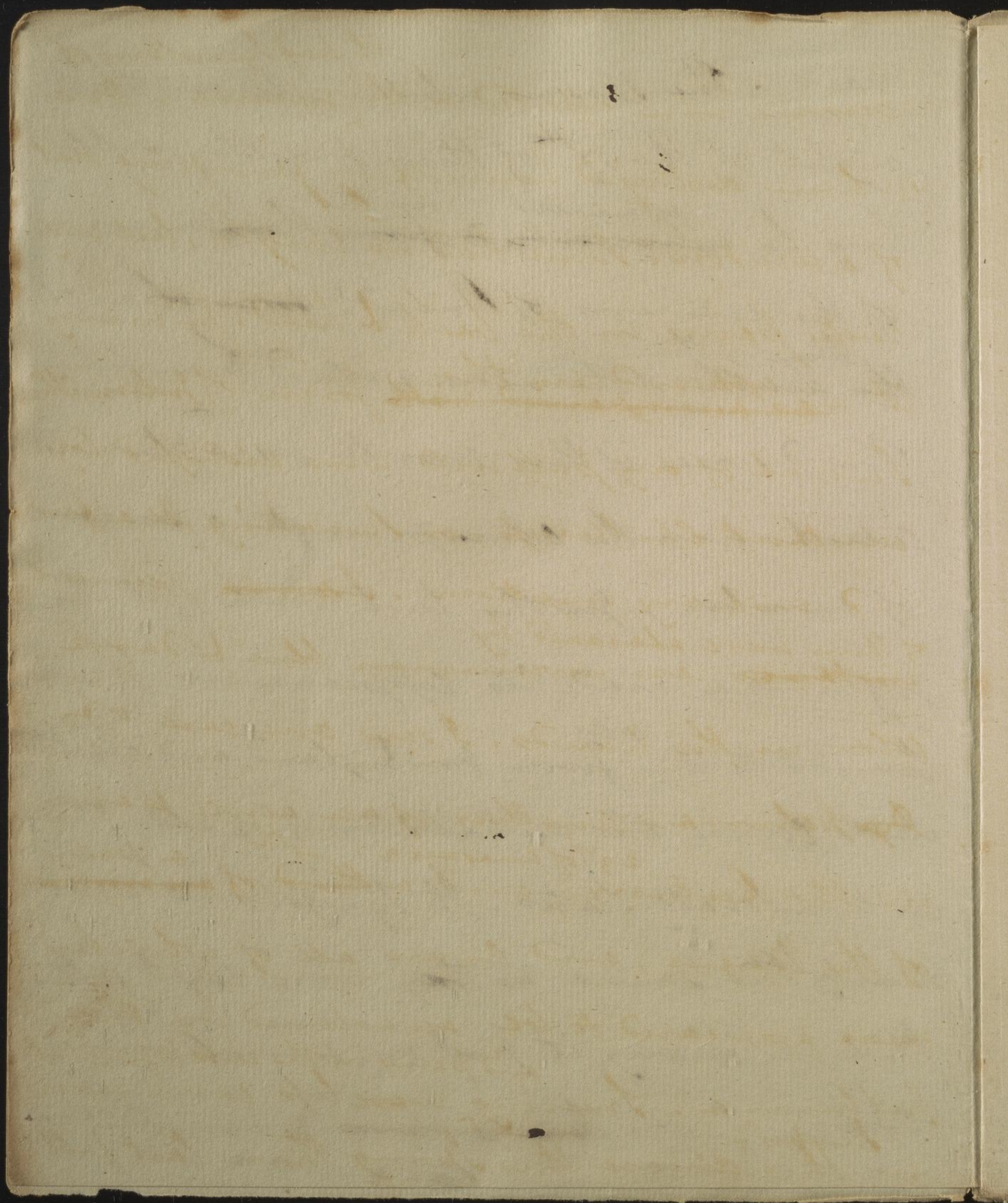




rain. The showers which fell on the  
night of the 17<sup>th</sup> of this month will  
long be ~~remembered~~ <sup>associated</sup> in the  
memories  
of the citizens of Philad<sup>a</sup> ~~from this~~ with  
the <sup>time of the</sup> death of the venerable Dr Franklin.

The diseases of this month were pleuritis  
catarrhs from the atmosphere, & a few cases  
of measles. - In the last week of it the  
Influenza made its appearance. It was  
brought to this <sup>city</sup> from New England, and affected  
in its course the inhabitants of all the  
intermediate States. Its symptoms were  
nearly the same, as they were last fall.  
But in many it put on several new  
appearances. ~~From~~ a number of







it had symptoms of  
persons were affected with mania - One  
whom destroyed himself by jumping out  
of a window. Some had no cough, but very  
acute pains in the back & head. In many  
it ~~was accompanied with~~ <sup>appeared in the</sup> form of Intermittents.  
Several of my patients were distressed by  
constant chilliness - or Sweating, & a few  
had miliaria eruptions. Several  
of them were alarmed by  
~~intermittents~~ an uncommon blue & dark  
color in the hands. I saw one case of  
Ophecuria - another of an acute pain  
in the Rectum, <sup>a 3<sup>rd</sup> of an ounce</sup> and a <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> ~~third~~ of <sup>a pulse</sup> ~~an intermittent~~  
of the tongue, and arms all of which  
were appeared to be occasioned by the  
Influenza. <sup>and pains in the ears & frontal</sup> Scurvy were less common  
<sup>symptoms -</sup> in this disease this Spring than last fall.



v During the prevalence of this disorder,  
I saw no sign of any other epidemic.



After the disease disappeared. — <sup>+</sup>

From the history of this Disease, I shall make the following remarks.

1 It appears to be ~~the most universally~~ contagious under the circumstances the most favourable to its propagation of any disease in the world. It is propagated thro' the <sup>longest</sup> ~~greatest~~ medium of Air — it affects the greatest number of people & it spreads thro' a Country with the most rapidity of any <sup>contagious</sup> disease in the world. <sup>mention</sup> <sup>proofs</sup>  
<sub>of its being contagious.</sub> From Churches and Assemblies in 1771-2

2 It appears from the histories of it which are upon record that it is the most uniform in its symptoms of any disease that has been described by authors, and that neither



climate - nor the different States of Society,  
~~nor yet the different ages~~ produce any  
material change in its symptoms.

The histories of it given by Dr Grey in  
the Medical Communications, & by  
Dr Hamilton in the 2<sup>d</sup> vol. of the Med.

Enquiries<sup>+</sup> are so exactly like ~~the case~~ <sup>these</sup>

of which I have given, that nothing  
but the ~~desire~~ <sup>intent</sup> of establishing the truth

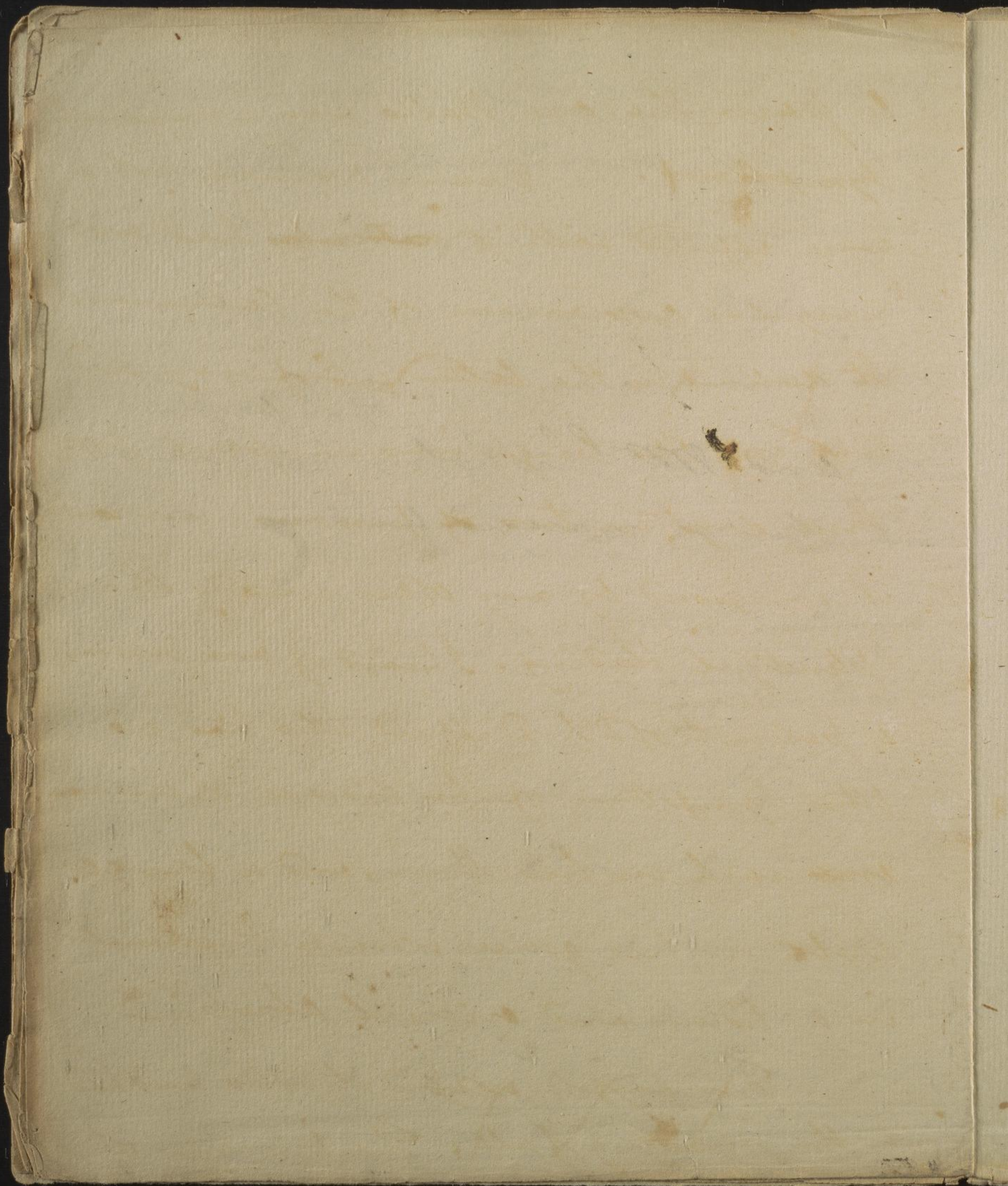
of this remark will probably be con-  
sidered as the only Advantage that will  
be derived from this Communication.

It appears in every kind of weather  
& no changes at y<sup>e</sup> time Alter it.



of St George's  
and Mr Chris Holm in Grenada  
where it appeared first in Nov<sup>r</sup> 1789.



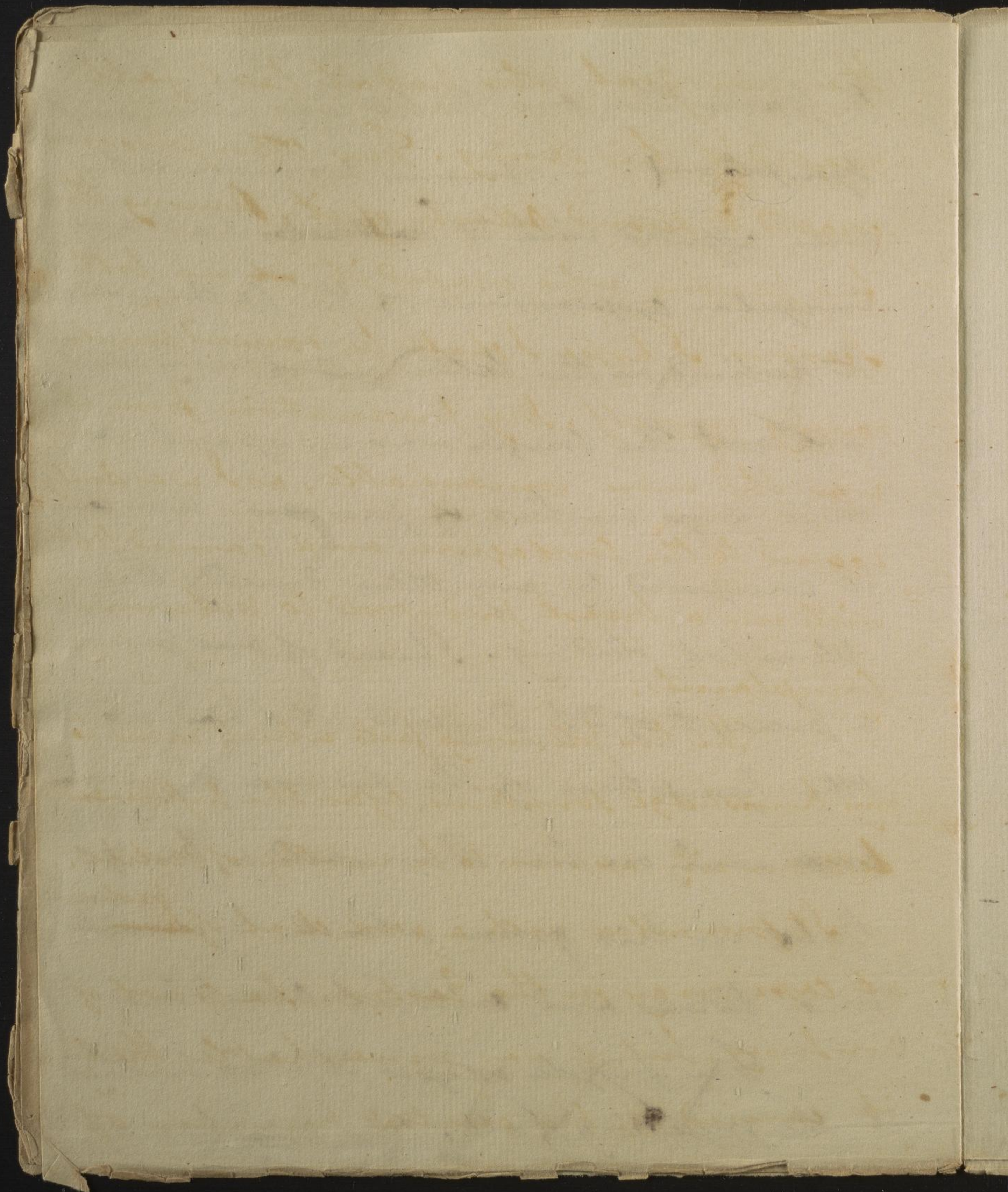




a pain the eye Balls was a universal  
symptom. — Many women who  
were affected with it ~~suddenly~~ had an  
irregular appearance of the Catamenia.  
It declined in the latter ~~end~~ of May, and  
~~was~~ ~~not~~ The Cough was incessant for  
three days in two of persons, nor could  
it be composed by any other remedy than  
plentiful bleeding. I heard of one person  
a patient of Dr. Duffield who had no  
other symptom of the disease than a  
~~rash~~ rash on his skin, and a large  
Bubo in his groin which terminated  
in a tedious and critical Abscess. —

The people ~~escaped~~ it who had had  
it the preceding Fall. The prisoners of





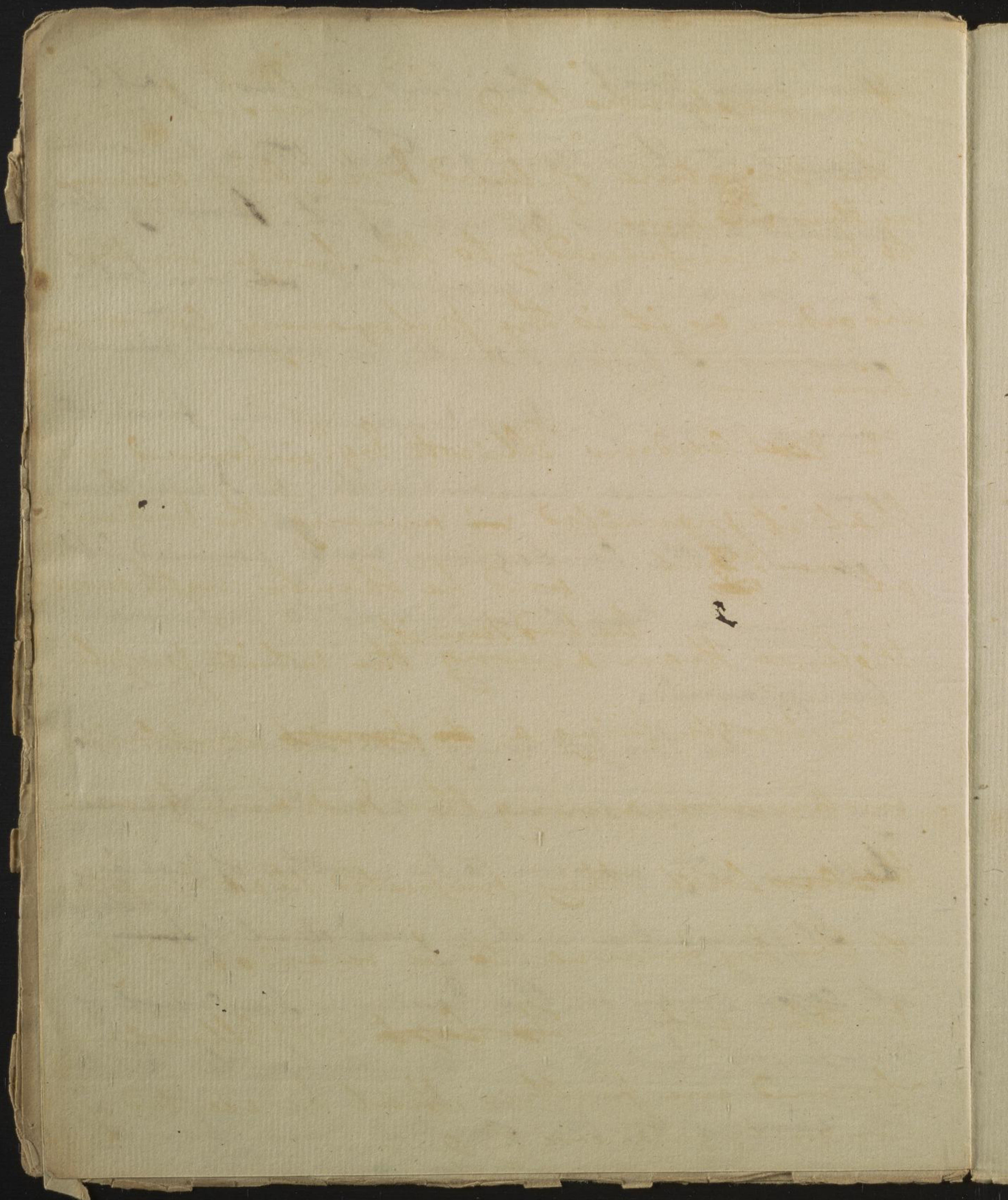


the new goat who had it last fall  
escaped it this spring. Two other persons  
escaped a second attack of it. Among the  
few persons who escaped it ~~it~~ in both  
seasons, I hope I shall be excused mention  
coming myself. My preservation from it  
was the more remarkable, as I was daily  
exposed to the contagion, and carried off  
with me a breast predisposed to pulmonary  
complaints.

The two following facts which came to  
my knowledge sometime after the influenza  
left our city appear to be worthy of notice.

It prevailed with a good deal of <sup>violence</sup> ~~force~~  
at Cape May on the Eastern Sea Coast of  
New Jersey, but it was remarkable that  
it carried off the greatest number of







those people who lived near the Lufkone.

The mixture of land & sea air appears  
in this instance  
to be as unfriendly to the lungs in this  
disorder, as it is the pulmonary consumption.  
tion. —

2 ~~Mr~~ Andrew Ellicott Esq: informed me  
that it prevailed ~~in~~ among the Indians  
at <sup>near D. D. D.</sup> ~~and~~ and he thinks with more  
violence than <sup>he had seen it</sup> among the white people.

— A cough being a ~~de~~ ~~group~~ complaint  
unknown among the Indians from  
the ~~old~~ ~~old~~ old, they suspected that symptoms  
of the influence to be occasioned by  
witchcraft. — ~~The~~ ~~Sept~~ Mr Ellicott in-  
formed me further, that he excited y:  
wonder by giving case by opinion.



see Diary for an Acc<sup>t</sup> of it in 1790-1 - prevail-  
-led at the same time Mrs Madison told me  
in Virginia - others in Chester County &  
Denton in Rhode Island. —



the

)

U



